

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

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VOL. XXIII NO. 56

BOMBAY: THURSDAY MARCH 7, 1935

TWELVE PAGES

Amazing Allegations Against Govt. Officials

Devices To Suppress Congress Movement

Contractor's Story Of Confidential Letters

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE FOR Rs. 100,000

LAHORE, March 6. A suit claiming Rs. 1,00,000 from the Secretary of State for India has been filed in the Court of the Sub-Judge of Lahore by Sain Charagdin of Amritsar, a contractor and ex-President of "Khairkhani Mulk", now defunct.

MOVEMENT IN FULL SWING

The plaintiff alleges that in 1928 when the Congress movement was in full swing, the Government, through the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump, approached him, who was a contractor with extensive business, to devise ways and means to help the Government in suppressing the movement, and was promised all expenses in this connection.

Youngmen's Loyal Committee.

On this undertaking the plaintiff formed a Committee, first called Indian Youngmen's Loyal Committee, Amritsar and later known as "Khairkhani Mulk". The plaintiff started propaganda on behalf of the Government by means of posters and pamphlets, etc., and received instructions from high Government officials including the Chief Secretary, Mr. Garbett, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bradford, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump. Posters and pamphlets were prepared by the plaintiff under the instructions of these officials and distributed on their assent and approval.

PAMPHLETS AND POSTERS

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Garbett on December 17, 1931 supplied materials for a poster known as "Barbadi-i-Mulk". Again, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency approved the draft of the pamphlet of the "Round Table Conference In Its True Light". Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump, approved "Darilamal". The other pamphlets and posters were similarly approved by the Government officials.

The expenses incurred in preparation and distribution of these pamphlets and posters were first to be met by the plaintiff which were later to be re-imbursed by the Government.

"CONFIDENTIAL" LETTERS

The officials mentioned asked the plaintiff, it is alleged, not to mix with the Indian officials, limiting his connections to the Deputy Commissioner and officers above him, which instruction the plaintiff followed punctiliously. This made him many enemies both among the Indian officials and the public, the latter trying to disgrace and harass him while under the instructions of high officials the police illegally searched his house and took practically all papers found including very confidential letters of the Government officials addressed to the plaintiff. These letters were not returned.—United Press.

RESERVE BANK AND SUPPLY BILLS

The following communiqué has been issued by the controller of Currency Calcutta:

It is notified for general information that on the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India with effect from the 1st April 1935 there will be no change in the existing procedure for issue and encashment of remittance transfer receipts, supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers except in the following cases:

1 Remittance transfer receipts, supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers on Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon will be issued on the Reserve Bank at those places instead of on the Imperial Bank. Similarly, remittance transfer receipts, supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers (and also on sub-treasuries when previously arranged for) will be issued by the Reserve Bank at those places.

2 Supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers issued on Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi will be issued on the Reserve Bank at those places and will be payable at the respective Currency Offices. Supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers on treasuries (and also on sub-treasuries when previously arranged for) will also be issued by the Currency Offices at those places. This does not apply to remittance transfer receipts which will be issued by or made payable at the Imperial Bank of India, Cawnpore, Lahore

FROM SOLDIER TO SUPREME COURT JUDGE

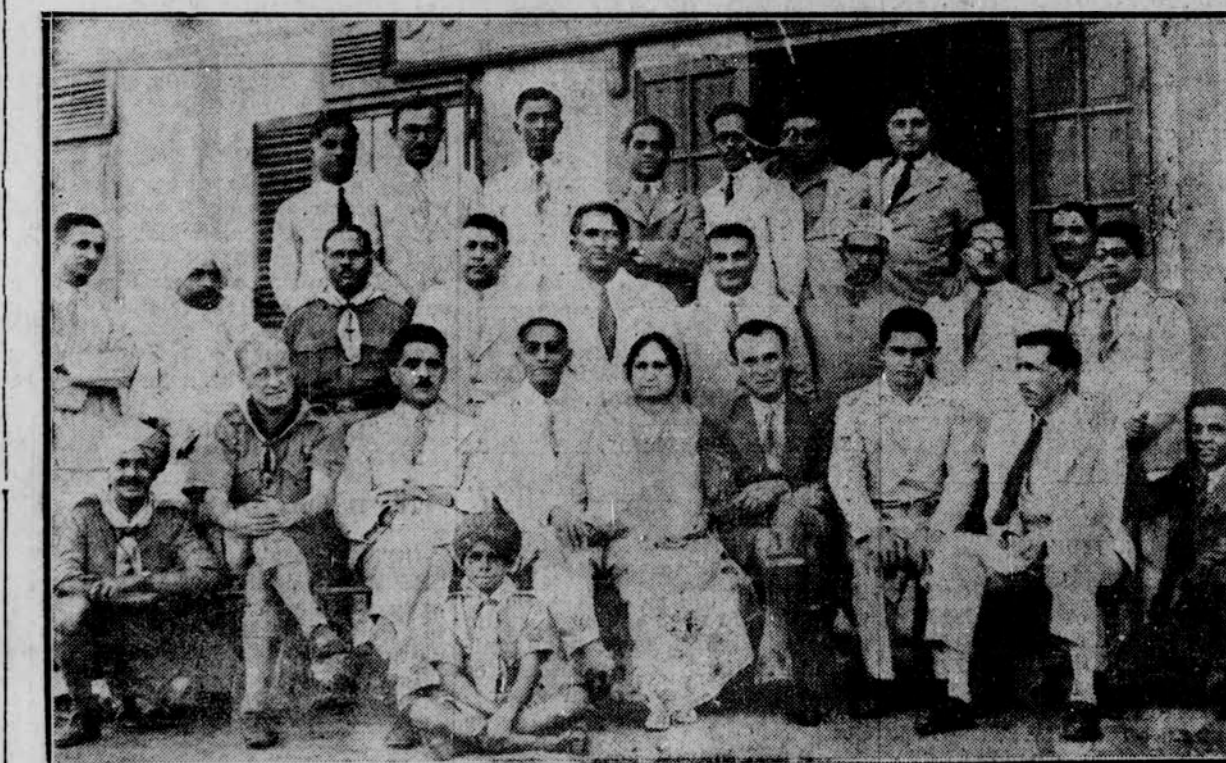
(Special Cable). WASHINGTON, March 6. Death has occurred of the 93 years old Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes was born on March 8, 1841. He joined the 4th Battery of Infantry at the outbreak of the Civil War; served with 20th Massachusetts Infantry and was present at the battle of Ball's Bluff where he was wounded. He was made a Captain in 1862 and was wounded again at the battle of Antietam. For a third time Holmes was wounded at the battle of Mays Hill. He was promoted to Lt. Col. in 1863.

Oliver entered the Harvard Law School in 1864 and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1867. He was University Lecturer on Jurisprudence and edited the American Law Review 1870-73. He was appointed professor of Harvard Law School in 1882 and held the post of the Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court from 1902-32.

Mr. Wendell Holmes was awarded the Roosevelt Memorial Association Medal for Public Law and was the author of a number of authoritative legal publications.) or Karachi, as the case may be, as at present.

3 Supply bills and currency telegraphic transfers will be issued direct by the Reserve Bank at Cawnpore, Lahore, Karachi and Delhi without the intervention of the Treasury Officer.



Dr. F. de Molner, International Scout Commissioner for Hungary, was entertained at the Scouts' Hut, Bombay, by the local Scouts Association. Dr. Molner, with two other scouts, is on his way back from the Australian Jamboree. Photo shows Dr. Molner sitting second from left in front row.

DANGER TO WORLD PEACE

Labour To Move Vote Of Censure On Govt's Defence Policy

LONDON, March 6. The Labour Opposition will move a vote of censure at the beginning of Monday's defence debate in the House of Commons. They will invite the House to express the opinion that the policy of Government in respect of defence is completely at variance with the spirit in which the League of Nations has been created to establish collective world peace, gravely jeopardises the prospect of any disarmament convention and so far from ensuring national safety would lead to international competition and insecurity and thereby engendered, and ultimately lead to war.—Reuter.

STABILISATION OF COMMODITY PRICES

Roosevelt Says Time Has Not Yet Arrived For It

(Special Cable). WASHINGTON, March 6. Commenting on the commodity prices during the press conference President Roosevelt said that he did not think that a sufficiently high level had been reached to bring about a relative reduction of the debt burden as desired by the administration. The time for the stabilisation of commodity prices had, therefore, not arrived. The President declined to discuss any suggestion for the devaluation of the dollar, but said that a study was being made for an international effort to aid China, although he had not been informed of the progress in that connection during the past fortnight.

PT. MALAVIYA'S HEALTH

The following communiqué has been issued from the Birla House by Pandit Malaviya's Secretary:—An incorrect report has appeared in some papers regarding Pandit Malaviya's health leading to anxious enquiries from friends. Dr. D.D. Tandon (Homoeopath) who has been treating Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement:—"Pandit Malaviya developed a big and painful 'surumene'. It gave him much pain for four

UPPER HOUSE TO STAY

Major Attlee's Amendment For Omission Defeated By Big Majority

INDIA BILL IN COMMITTEE STAGE

LONDON, March 6. The remaining two clauses of Chapter II of the India Bill were soon passed when the House began the seventh day of the committee stage.

Amendment to Clause 16 proposed by Mr. Spens providing that the Advocate-General have the same qualifications as the judges of the Federal Court was withdrawn after Sir Donald Somervell had promised to insert in the Bill qualifications for the Advocate-General on the lines of Mr. Spens' proposal.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DUTIES.

Sir S. Hoare accepted the amendment proposed by Sir Reginald Craddock making clear that the duties assigned to the Advocate-General should be assigned by the Governor-General. The amendment was passed and the clause was agreed to without a division as also Clause 17 with the drafting of the amendment proposed by Sir Donald Somervell.

When the House began the consideration of Chapter III and on Clause 18 Major Attlee moved the deletion of the proposal for two Houses in the centre.

ATTLEE'S AMENDMENT LOST.

Major Attlee's amendment for the omission of the Upper House was defeated by 280 votes to 38.

FOR DIRECT ELECTION.

Mr. Isaac Foot on behalf of the Liberal Opposition moved an amendment providing the representatives of British India to the Federal Assembly should be directly elected by territorial constituencies constituted for that purpose.

days and has kept him confined to bed during the last seven days. The bill has now burst by the internal use of homoeopathic medicine. It is healing. The pain is very much less now. I expect he will be able to move about after a few days."

A "United Press" message from Calcutta dated March 6th says:—"In response to numerous enquiries from the friends and admirers of Bengal regarding his health Pandit Malaviya has sent the following wire:—"The boil is nearly healed. No anxiety."

KHAN SAHEB'S ALLEGATIONS

Sarkar Could Not Deny

(From Our Special Representative) NEW DELHI, March 6. General discussion on the budget has ended.

The only remarkable feature of the debate were the specific charges of corruption in the North Western Frontier by Doctor Khansaheb to which Government had no reply save petty points of order. Even Sir N. N. Sircar replying could not wholly deny such accusations but merely entered a protest and indulged in the abuse of the Congress.

Pundit Govind Vallabh, replying in a most reasoned speech sought to point out that Sir N. N. Sircar had himself started that line. Despite Sir N. N. Sircar's protest or explanation Pundit Punt referred to the specific allegations made on February 1st in connection with the one crore fund by the Congress of which no accounts had been rendered though leaders were rolling in motor cars. The net effect left is not very edifying for Government. Sir J. Grigg's reply merely repeated the hackneyed arguments on gold exports and the choice of tax remissions reserving more particular arguments for the Defence Budget later.

Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed With Costs

Mr. Justice Murphy and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Narsuruddin Ahmed Khan against the judgment of the District Judge of Surat dismissing his suit against the Secretary of State for India and others.

(Full Report in to-morrow's issue.)

STOP PRESS

SIMON FOR MOSCOW.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 6. The postponement of Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin led to a general review of the situation by the Cabinet who are confident that the visit will materialise when Herr Hitler had recovered his health. Preparations for his visit to Moscow and Warsaw are proceeding notwithstanding the check to the Berlin project but it is still hoped that Herr Hitler's recovery will enable Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden to adhere to the original programme of visiting Berlin first.

Dr. Khan Accepts Official Challenge

"I Must Show Up This Corruption In Services"

PT. PANT EXPOSES BUDGET PRETENSIONS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 6.

The concluding phase of the general discussion on the Budget proved thrilling and the credit for making the day lively must go mainly to Dr. Khan Sahib, Mr. Maitra, Sir Henry Gidney, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Sir James Grigg.

DE'SOUZA DISPLEASES GOVT.

The President helped the House by dispensing with questions and snubbed those who had suggested unfair dealing between them and backbenchers.

Dr. De'Souza got his chance being a minority representative and displeased the Official Benches by attacking the restoration of the salary cuts after he had admitted that in his service career he suffered no such difficulty.

DR. KHAN HITS OUT

Dr. Khan Sahib hit right and left and the Government thought that he even hit below the belt. But the Frontier man doesn't hit below the belt and Dr. Khan, when challenged by Mr. Metcalfe and cautioned by the President, remarked: "I am prepared to be turned out of the House, but I must show up this corruption in the services and these corrupt adventures in the Frontier."

He certainly proved a very capable spokesman and a gifted parliamentarian.

The Law Member intervened to protest against the Frontier Leader's aspersions.

Mr. Maitra spoke with considerable vehemence and proved himself the best speaker from the Bengal Hindu Benches.

Mr. Ramnarayan Singh provided the much-needed relief through laughter caused by his homely stories and making them apply to the Government.

Sir Henry Gidney was on the war-path as the defendant of the Army expenditure and the opposition gave him no peace and no quarter.

DEVASTATING ANALYSIS.

The best speech from the Opposition side on the merits of the case was made by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant who wound up the debate on behalf of the Opposition. He asked Sir James Grigg to give up the awe of jail and to join the ranks of jail birds like himself and show imagination in relieving the lot of India's poor. He gave a devastating analysis of the Government's financial position.

Finally Sir James Grigg made a remarkably clear speech. One who had sat throughout looking the least concerned had apparently taken in all the points made and in half an hour gave satisfaction to the House not so much by his views, as by the manner in which he dealt with all the points made. The only point left untouched by him was the Salt Duty. Perhaps he was disappointed at the failure of support for his voluntary suggestion that the House could abolish the duty if it so chose. Any way the Finance Member won well and earned the applause for his clear statement.

BATTLE ROYAL TO-DAY.

The House rose for the day and assembles to-morrow for the real fight when Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will open the debate for the refusal of supplies. Neither Mr. Desai nor Mr. Jinnah intervened in the general discussion and their turn

begins from to-morrow. They perhaps have the satisfaction that of the 25 who spoke on the budget in the two days the majority of them were back-benchers. At the same time there is the feeling in their Parties that the leaders should help them more actively especially when the Government's front benches keep on continually nagging at the Opposition's back-benchers.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 6.

The Assembly met to-day to conclude the general discussion on the budget.

The President, after ascertaining the sense of the House, dispensed with the question hour to enable more members to participate in the debate.

Dr. De Souza, representing the Indian Christian Community initiated to-day's discussion. He said that during his long service his salary was never cut, nor was his pension cut. So he could speak without heat. He felt that the Government should not have made a fetish of the pledge regarding the restoration of the salary cut, and should have interpreted it in the light of circumstances just as the J.P.C. had done regarding the pledge of Dominion Status. The Finance Member had himself pointed out the difficulties that had been caused to provincial revenues by the restoration of the cut.

"UNIQUE FEATURE"

Dr. De Souza, continuing, said that there was still the unique feature of the provision of Rs. 1 crore for the uplift of the masses. It was so unique in the history of the Government of India's budgets that this year's budget, as opposed to capitalists' budgets, in the previous years. But the question for the Government was how to win the affection of the villagers.

(Continued on page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a beautiful young well educated Catholic girl (Goan) suitable bridegroom. Apply with photo and full particulars to Box No. 3809, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Influential Gentlemen (everywhere) Impressive canvassing abilities preferred. Salary from Rs. 30 to 100 according to qualifications. Permanent prospects. Details security and references? Secretariat, Post Box No. 859, G.P.O. Bombay. (3810).

Wanted Oilman and Engine Driver worked on Rushton Steam Engine. Apply immediately Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (3815).

Wanted a Gujarati knowing good correspondence and Typewriting. Shorthand will be preferred. Apply Box 3816, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted at once some Capable Assistants as Store-keeper to push the sale of Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and House rent extra. All correspondence must be in English. For particulars apply immediately to "BECFPO" Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3812).

Wanted a Litho Transferer, knowing Litho Stone and Zinc Plates Transfer Process. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3795).

Wanted one Litho Artist, knowing to work on Litho Stones and Zinc Plates. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3796).

12. TO BE LET.

To let decent large rooms and blocks in Garthwaite and Beryl Houses, opp. Railway Quarters, near DeLisle Road Bridge, Lower Parel. Rent Rs. 18 and 20 per room. Also bath room and latrine separate. Rare opportunity. See Caltan, Tailor. (3807).

44. MEDICAL.

Model Treatment Clinic: A safe remedy for all diseases. Consultation free. Hours 9 to 12 noon. Apply Hajji Mohamed Nawab, Room 36, Orient Hotel, Crawford Market. (3811).

Eczema in human beings—First application of Barnoli's allays all irritation. Cases of 20 years suffering cured. Unsolicited testimonials. Price 2/- inclusive. Barney Carroll, Gondia, C. P. (3813).

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menstrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepary, Madras (3829).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand, Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaladas Lakdas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (3785).

60. MUSIC & FINE ARTS.

Lessons in Indian Music & Musical Instruments will be given at the Nufan Sangli Vidyalaya, Raghavji Building, Raghavji Road, Gowalia Tank. Ladies and children should apply for further information to the Secretary between 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. Principal Mrs. Maniben M. Manji. (3804).

13. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Experienced and hard-working travelling Agents all over India for the sale of our Hosiery and cloth goods. Commission will be allowed. Please apply sharp for particulars to: Hamira Mal Ram Kishan Sethi & Co., Ludhiana. (3814).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivli Bhuvaval Dahod
Deolali Dhond Daman
Dhanu Road Co. Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Nera Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Virar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best in fluence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikilwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion.
1st Insertion		Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion		Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion		Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions		Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

All the 18 Arrack Shops in the Madras City will be Re-sold in Public Auction in one lot for the lease, commencing from 1-4-1935 and ending on 31-3-1936 by the Collector of Chingleput and Madras at his Office in the Old High Court Buildings, Madras on 15-3-1935 commencing from 12 noon. The conditions of sale can be ascertained from the office of the Collector of Chingleput and Madras, G.P.O., Madras.

J. B. BROWN,
Collector of Chingleput and Madras,
Madras, dated 2-3-1935.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Commissioner under the powers vested in him under Section 274 (2) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up-to-date, has revised the scale of sizes and weights of G. I. Pipes enumerated in an appendix to the Water Supply By-laws.

The revised scale will come into force from 1st September, 1935.

Any further information regarding the same will be given on application to the Undersigned.

W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.

9742.

NOTICE.

TWO EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS OF THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS and the BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS, will be held on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1935, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) and immediately thereafter respectively, at the SOCIETY'S OFFICE, "PETIT BUILDING", 359, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the business that has been already circulated amongst the Members of the Society.

By Order of the Executive Committee.
M. R. KOLAH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 7th March 1935.

(9748)

LIFE ASSURANCE ORGANISERS FOR WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

A British Company of over 100 years standing transacting all classes of Insurance invites applications from experienced field workers for the post of Organisers. There are at present 8 such vacancies and successful applicants will be remunerated by Salary, Commission, Over-riding Commission & Travelling Expenses. Only those with past experience and successful new business record need apply. Applicants should state their age, connections, experience and details of their past record to Box No. 9746, "Bombay Chronicle."

9746.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the right of collecting tolls on undermentioned roads and ferries for a period of one year from 1-4-1935 to 31-3-1936.

	Earnest Money
(1) Malad Marwa Road Toll	Rs. 350
(2) Saki Vihar Road Toll	350
(3) Borivli Goral Ferry	150
(4) Marwa Manori Ferry	150
(5) Versova-Madha-Dharivli Ferry	300

The Tenders will be received by the President, District Local Board, B. S. D. Andheri on or before the 18th March, 1935 upto 3 p.m. The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender. Earnest money for the above tolls and ferries as shown above must accompany the tender together with a solvency certificate from the Mamladar, B. S. District, Bandra for the amount tendered for. Conditions of auction and any further information required can be obtained in the office of the District Local Board during office hours.

CHUNILAL D. BARFIVALA,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Gazdar Hall, Andheri,
Dated 5th March, 1935.

9743

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES TO BECOME ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AT THE NEXT ELECTION OF FELLOWS BY REGISTERED GRADUATES

THE NEXT ELECTION to fill up FIVE vacancies of Fellows elected by Registered Graduates will be held about the second week of July, 1935. All those who are at present on the roll and those who enrol themselves as Registered Graduates by the 31st MARCH, 1935 will be entitled to vote at the election.

All who have taken their degree of Master of Doctor in any Faculty or who have taken their Bachelor's degree in any Faculty not less than three years before the 31st March, 1935, will, on payment of the prescribed fee of Rs. 15, be enrolled as Registered Graduates. Such of the existing Registered Graduates as have not yet intimated their change of addresses are requested to do so before the 31st March, 1935.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.

March 1, 1935.

9721.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST PROVISIONAL RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Provisional Receipt No. 24475 in respect of Five Ordinary Shares Nos. 16414 to 16418 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Shah Amarchand Lalchand has been lost, MISLAIN or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Provisional Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 6th March, 1935.

9741.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that no holes should be dug in any Street in connection with "HOLI" Festival without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

No holes will be allowed in Streets traversed by tramways or treated with sheet asphalt or paved with stones. Permission for digging holes in water-bound roads or roads surface-dressed with bitumen, tar macadam, etc., will be granted, free of charge, for a period not exceeding six days (i.e. for the full moon day and the following five days) on application to the City Engineer not later than the 11th March, 1935, on receipt of an undertaking that the holes so made will be satisfactorily filled in immediately after the festival.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd March, 1935.

9745.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that the General Power of Attorney, which our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLI HASANALI KHOKHAWALLA, doing business in his own name at Sarang Street, Bombay, had given to one Gabuji Sharafali, who was in his employ till 2-3-1935 has been cancelled by ours, as he is no longer in our client's employ.

The public are, therefore, hereby warned against dealing with the said Gabuji Sharafali in the name of our client or his said firm and if any dealings are made with him in the name or for and on behalf of our said client or his said firm, the same will not be binding on ours and that our client will have nothing to do with the same.

Dated, this 6th day of March 1935.

MOHILE PAREKH & MANECKLAL,
Attorneys for Mahomedali Hasanali Khokhawalla.

(9749)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 14th March, 1935, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To adopt the Director's Report, the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1934.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3.—To confirm the election of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, as a director, who is eligible and offers himself for re-election under Article 78 of the Articles of Association.

4.—To appoint a director in place of Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E. who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

5.—To appoint a director in place of Mr. Leslie Blunt, who retires from Office, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.

6.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

7.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th March to 14th March, 1935, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th February, 1935.

9672.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (EXCELLENT BUNGALOW) AT KANDIVLI NEAR THE STATION.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustumji & Ginzwal Attorneys for Bai Motibai widow of Harichand Mancharam Tijoriwala and other executors and trustees of the estate of Sheth Harichand Mancharam Tijoriwala the Vendors, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Sunday the 10th day of March 1935 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of "Suti" tenure admeasuring 1435 Square yards or thereabouts situate on the Northern side of Mathuradas Road near Kandivli Station within the Khot village limits of Malad subject to a yearly fixed Dhara (Assessment) of Rs. 1-12-6 (plus Re 0-3-6 Local Fund cess) payable to the Khot of Malad and registered in the said Malad Khot's records in the name of Ambalal Manji under Malad Khot's Khata No. 428 and which property forms part of Belawady locality in Malad and which land is identical with the land comprised in plot No. 21 of Malad Khot's scheme together with a bungalow, which premises are assessed by the notified Area Committee of Kandivli under house No. 107 and 108 Mathuradas Road and assessment Nos. 112 and 113 and bounded on the East by "Dala Nivas" being the property of Venilal Gulabdas and his wife Kantabai, on the West by the Malad Khot's vacant plot on the North by the Kandivli village Boundary and beyond that by garden land of Bachooabai and on the South by the aforesaid Mathuradas Road which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustumji & Ginzwal Attorneys for the Vendors at their Office at No. 107, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.



Sole Distributors:—
Post Box No. 381, BOMBAY.

RESERVE BANK INAUGURATION NUMBER

Early April Supplement of Indian Finance

In celebration of the creation of the Reserve Bank of India, "Indian Finance" has arranged to issue, early in April, a Reserve Bank inauguration Number, to mark the importance of the occasion, to set out the significance of the institution, and to stress its meaning to national economic well-being.

The Special Supplement will be a fitting commemorative number; more, it will be a fully educative record.

It will seek to educate the lay public on the mysteries of reserve banking, the exact place of the Reserve Bank in the national banking system and general national economy, the status and the balance-sheet-story of the member banks that will be joining the reserve banking system.

Special articles have been fixed up, of which the following deserve to be particularly mentioned:—

- (1) "Empire Central Banks" by Sir Cecil Kisch.
- (2) "Central Banking and World Depression" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
- (3) "Future of Gold Standard" by Mr. Maurice Green, Editor of the "Financial News," London.
- (4) "My Plan for Nationalising Central Banks" by Mr. Francis Williams, City Editor of the "Daily Herald," London.
- (5) "Recent Changes in Central Banking Technique and Practice" by Dr. Paul Einzig.
- (6) "The Bank for International Settlements—its past, present and future" by Dr. Paul Einzig.

Full balance-sheet studies of each of the important banks will be furnished in the Special Number.

We have also arranged for various articles on various aspects of the Reserve Bank of India, its constitution, its working, its relation to the money market, its significance to national banking development, its co-ordination with Treasury authorities, etc.

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The price per copy of the Special Number is Rs. 3. But it will be supplied free to subscribers of "Indian Finance."

Non-subscribers of "Indian Finance" who wish to have copies of the Reserve Bank Inauguration Number must register their orders before March 10. Such orders should be sent to: Secretary (circulation), "Indian Finance," Calcutta, together with a remittance at the rate of Rs. 3 per copy.

MANAGING EDITOR,
"Indian Finance,"
20, British Indian St.,
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Steamer	Arriva	Departure
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Celebes	Maro	21st	Feb.	11th	Mar.
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Aoka	"	20th	"	30th	"
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Aden	"	10th	Mar	17th	"
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Havana	"	11th	"	21st	"
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Tainjin	"	26th	"	10th	Apr.
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Mantai	"	28th	"	19th	"
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LOST ALL IN 'SUTTA KHEL'

Cashier Sentenced For Heavy Misappropriations

A cashier who was charged with the embezzlement of Rs. 32,000, and subsequently admitted that he had misappropriated Rs. 6,000 and lost it in "Satta" speculation was convicted on his own plea and sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala to five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default 3 months' R.I.

The accused Mithalal Chaganlal was the Cashier in the firm of Vanichand Jotidas, Shroffs and Bankers. He is alleged to have misappropriated about Rs. 32,000 between March 1, 1934 and January 1, 1935.

The Princess Street Police, who were in charge of the investigations, led evidence to show that the accused had lost about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 in "American futures" gambling and that he had also speculated in "vaida" or "satta" speculation in the Mahajan Association. In this latter business he made profits.

Accused's Admission

Mr. Chinubhai Narayandas, the proprietor of the firm, stated that he received a telephone message from his munim Chotalal Sakai-chand, that the accused had misappropriated a large sum of money. He went to his "pedhi" and found Rs. 32,000 short in the cash balance. The accused was questioned and he stated that he had lost the money in "Satta" speculation.

A complaint was lodged at the Princess Street Police Station and the accused was arrested. Subsequent inquiries went to show that the accused admitted having lost Rs. 6,000 in satta gambling. The complainant accepted the admission of the accused and the charge was altered from Rs. 32,000 to Rs. 6,000.

Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 A Day

Girdhar Laxmiram stated the accused used to give him daily Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 to be laid on American figure betting. He was shown a shop, the name of which he did not know, and was told by the accused to lay the bet in that shop. The accused had pointed out that shop to the police.

Keshavlal Maganlal, a broker in the Mahajan Association, produced the katha of the accused and stated that he had done "vaida" business in cotton through him and the transactions had resulted in a profit and not in loss.

Pleads Guilty

At this stage the accused

pleaded guilty to the charge of having misappropriated Rs. 6,000.

Mr. Kantilal Thakore, who appeared for the complainant, along with the Police Prosecutor, requested the Magistrate to accept the plea and in view of the fact that the complainant was not desirous of pressing the charge asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused.

Mr. Chhatrapati, who defended the accused, pleaded for mitigation of sentence and asked the Court to take into consideration the fact that the accused had been in custody for two months. The Magistrate passed orders as stated above.

CITY BURGLARY SUSPECTS

Three persons, Comille Dias, Antone Jason Gomes and John Antone alias Karwari John who were arrested on February 5 in connection with the series of house breaking and thefts in the city were placed at the Esplanade Police Court on Wednesday and remanded in custody till March 20.

It was stated that the accused are suspected to be implicated in the cases recorded in the Lamington Road, Bhoiwada and Mahabouri Police stations in which property worth about Rs. 5,000 had been stolen.

About Rs. 500 worth of property had been recovered so far.

TWO ACQUITTED OF RIOTING

Thana Judge Passes Severe Strictures On Banda Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 5.

An appeal filed by Jav Zujia Hur and six others against the Judgment of Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, City Magistrate, Banda, who convicted the appellants in November last on charges of rioting and assault and sentenced them to pay various sums of fine, was partly allowed by Mr. M. A. Bhawe, the Sessions Judge of Thana.

Mr. B. T. Sule, Advocate, appeared for the appellants and Mr. D. J. Rajee, assistant public prosecutor, for the Crown.

Originally the police prosecuted nine persons of whom one was discharged for want of sufficient evidence, and another was acquitted by the Banda City Magistrate, who gave the benefit of doubt to the accused.

The prosecution story was that one Mingel was excommunicated for giving information to the

Excise Inspector in connection with illicit distillation of liquor. A fortnight before the alleged offence Mingel came to stay with his brother-in-law, the complainant in the case. For allowing his sister's husband to stay with him, the complainant was also excommunicated.

Assault On Mingel.

On December 18, 1933 Mingel was assaulted by three of the accused in the course of a scuffle. The complainant intervened and separated the fighting parties.

According to the complainant, half an hour later all the accused came in a body and attacked him. The second accused hurled a stone at him, which penetrated the bone of his right thigh. The third, fifth and seventh accused pulled him down from the "ota" of his house, and all of them belaboured him with fists and sticks. Two persons, who came to his rescue, were also beaten by the fifth and sixth accused respectively.

The appellants' pleader argued that there were two distinct incidents, first giving rise to the

CUT-THROAT COMPETITION FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Representatives Of Indian Woollen Mills Demand Lower Freight To Encourage Swadeshi Wool

Mr. A. M. Mehta and Mr. Gordhandas Bhagandas, representatives of the Indian Woollen Mills, Bombay, were examined on Wednesday before the Indian Tariff Board at the Town Hall, in connection with the claim of the woollen industry for protection against competition.

Mr. T. Maloney, Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association was present during the examination of the witnesses. Witness declared that the most severe competition in rugs and blankets, worsted goods, woollen piecegoods, worsted yarn and knitting yarn, came from foreign countries like Italy, Japan, Poland, and Germany. They had to meet also competition from Great Britain in sizing flannels, clearer cloth and belting yarn.

Internal Competition Also

There was in existence also, a fair internal competition in almost all these lines. It was true that the severest competition was in mixture blankets, rugs and mixture piecegoods; yet competition in pure wool piecegoods and yarn was not the less acute.

It would not be fair, witnesses stated, to expect any desired improvements in the woollen industry, taking into consideration the greater difficulties of this industry compared with those of "well-established cotton industry,"—unless it was given a reasonable time for expansion. According to the witnesses, 12 to 15 years would be the minimum period within which the desired improvements could be expected. The extent of possible economies would depend largely upon the extent and the period of protection granted.

There were no serious difficulties in the manufacture of finer qualities of worsted goods in India. Though they were manufacturing, prior to 1930, coarse and medium goods, such as rugs, blankets, etc. ever after that time they had commenced manufacturing finer qualities of goods. They did not experience much difficulty in doing so. However, they felt that, given an assured market the Indian industry could within 12 years improve the quality of the produce.

Duty Proves Ineffective. It was the opinion of the witnesses that the effect of the successive enhancements of duty since 1931 had been negligible and it was offset by the increased imports from foreign countries like Japan.

The imposition of a specific minimum duty of Rs. 1-2 per pound had completely failed to achieve its purpose, as could be seen from the increasing imports from Japan. It had, on the other hand, tended to increase imports of

mixture goods of heavier weights into the country.

The defects of Indian wool lay, witnesses pointed out, in its irregular texture, coarseness and lack of cleanliness. The wool was received frequently in mixed colours. They suggested that the qualities, staples, colours and yields of Indian wool should be "standardised".

The matter required special study and careful investigation, and could be dealt with by experts on sheep-breeding and wool-growing. Rapid developments in connection with the improvement of the quality of wool had taken place in South Africa and there was no reason why similar results could not be achieved in this country.

Duty On Wool Imports. The proposal to levy duty on imports of wool, was strongly objected to by the witnesses, on the ground that such a step would be detrimental to the interests of the industry, because, it would tend to increase the cost of manufacture, instead of giving any relief at all to the woollen industry. Similarly the effect of levying an import duty on raw wool would be harmful, in so far as it would help to increase the cost of production and pave the way for a further dumping in India of imported goods.

High Railway Freight. Referring to railway freight on Indian wool witnesses said that the freight was proportionately very high taking the low value of wool into consideration. They opined that the freight required to be reduced if the use of Indian wool were to be encouraged.

The Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal, witnesses stated, were the principal markets for their goods in India. They were unable to find foreign markets for their products owing to acute competition from countries like Japan and others.

SUBURBAN CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN APRIL

Reception Committee To Meet At Vile Parle On March 10

(From A Correspondent.)

VILE-PARLE, March 5.

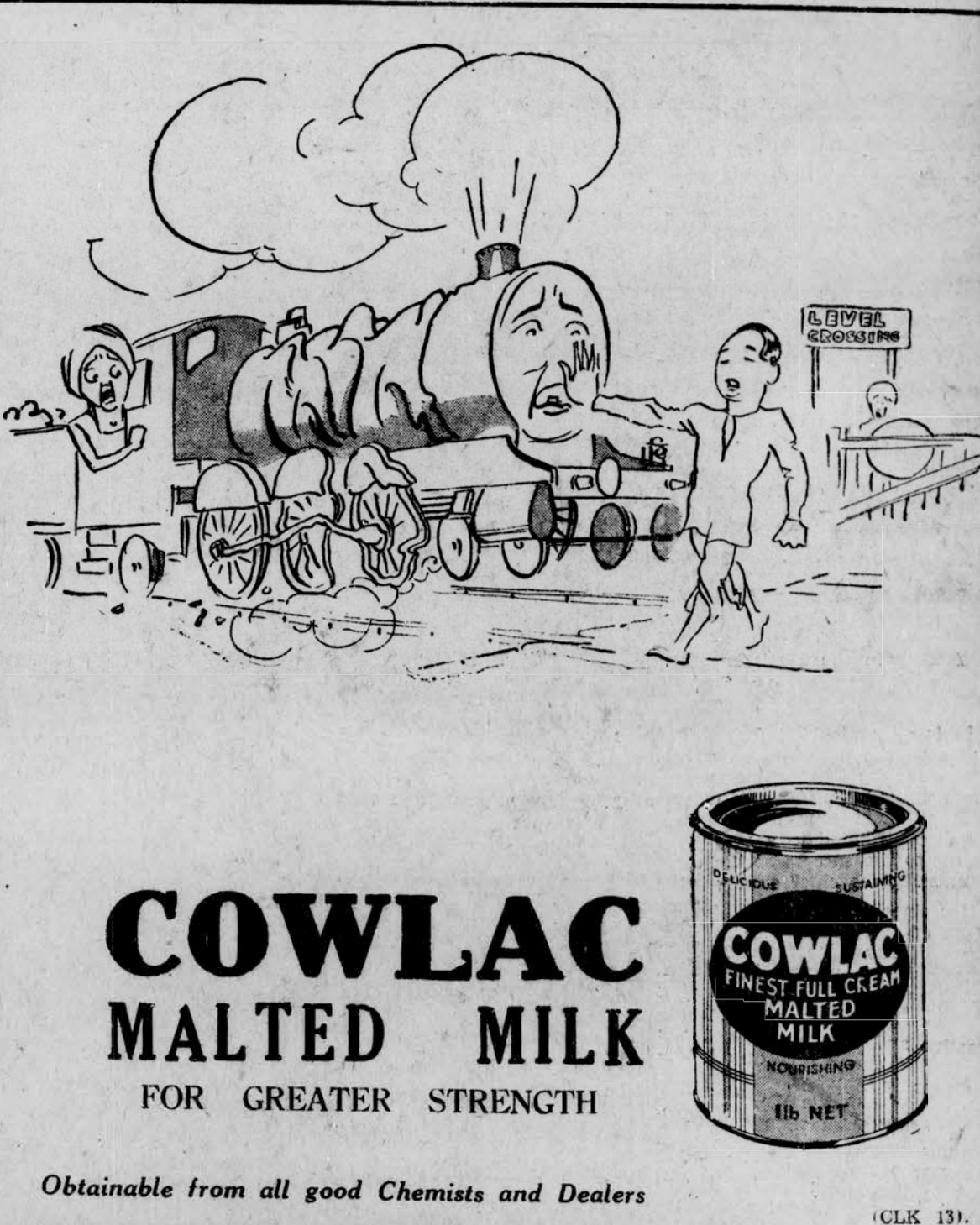
It will be remembered that the local Congress Committee, upon the recommendation of the meeting of the citizens of Vile-Parle held on 24th ultimo, mover the District Congress Committee to give them permission to convene the 3rd session of the District Conference in Vile-Parle during the 2nd or 3rd week of April. The District Congress Committee at its meeting held last week to consider the question granted the necessary permission.

On receipt of this permission, a meeting of the Executive of the local Congress Committee was held on March 2. Some of the Congress workers and the prominent citizens also were invited to take part in the deliberations.

After some discussion it was decided to fix Rs. 5/- as the fee for membership of the Reception Committee. But before appointing any sub-committees to carry on the work, it was decided that those present should go round and register the members for Reception Committee and that the Congress Committee Secretary be requested to convene the first meeting of the Reception Committee on Sunday the 10th instant to appoint the requisite sub-committees.

KHADI SALES.

But Smt. Manibehen Nanavati was entrusted to look to the work of selling of khaddar, as she with her associates is already conducting the Khadi Mandir for the last year and over. It was also decided to give a place to the Village Industries and carding, spinning and weaving as well.



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(CLK 131)

TEA-SHOP AS GAMING HOUSE

Owner Fined But Plea Of Other Accused Accepted

For permitting a tea shop on the Third Floor of Sapoorji Banaskji Building at Khetwadi Main Road, to be used as a common gaming house, Ganadhar Pundalik Jambholkar, was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to suffer two weeks' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to three weeks' further R.I. He had one conviction for a similar offence.

Jambholkar was arrested along with eight others on Feb. 21st last, following a raid on the tea-shop, carried by Sub-Inspector Honavar of the Lamington Road Police Station. The Police seized three "sutta" chits and two eight-anna marked coins.

Dhondoo Thaosalkar, one of the accused was charged with having assisted in conducting a common gaming house while the other seven for being present in the gaming house.

A bogus punter laid bets with Dhondoo, from whose persons the marked coins were later recovered. The Magistrate, finding him guilty, sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75 or in default one week's S. I.

The seven other accused pleaded that they were in the shop to take tea. The Magistrate felt that there was no improbability in it, and acquitted them.

Refusal To Pay Money For Drinks Provokes Attack On Aged Broker

Refusal to acquiesce to the threatening demands of two street bullets, was the motive alleged for the brutal assault on an aged cotton broker at Sheikh Memon Street on Tuesday night.

The broker was severely man handled and is now detained in Hospital for the treatment of a fractured arm and other multiple injuries.

Two patrolling constables were attracted to the scene by the cries of the victim and took into custody Fakira Dhondoo and Sitaram Tukaram. It was stated that the broker was walking along Sheikh Memon Street and, when he was about to enter New Hanuman Lane, he was accosted by two men, who demanded money for drinks.

The broker refused to comply and was, it is alleged, set upon and struck several times. The accused were placed before the Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court and remanded in custody for a week.

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FATAL FALL FROM TERRACE

A twenty year old Hindu woman named Bhimabai accidentally fell from the terrace of a chawl at Wadi Bunder on Tuesday afternoon. Death was instantaneous.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death at an inquest held over her body.

Man Accused Of Stabbing Commits Suicide

Vespazino Xavier Barrett (40), a clerk, fell from the third floor of the Jer Mahal building, Bombay, on Sunday sustaining injuries. He died in the G. T. Hospital on Monday.

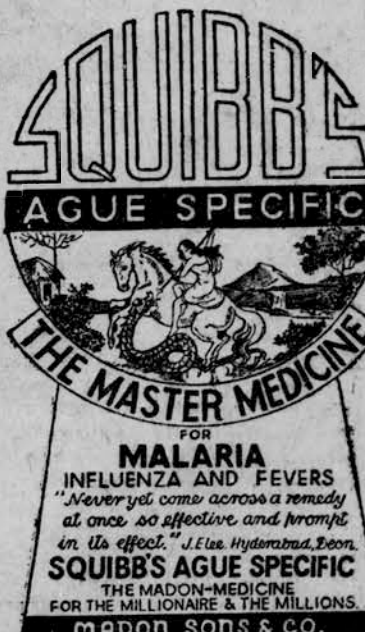
The Bombay Coroner opened an inquiry into his death on Tuesday, when F. X. Barrett brother of the deceased, was examined. Witness said that his brother, a clerk in the Byculla Club, had been suspended from his office. He had come to live with witness about a fortnight ago and, during his stay, he appeared to witness to be mentally deranged.

In recording a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull and ribs, the jury expressed the opinion that Barrett appeared to have thrown himself down from the building while in a state of mental depression.

"Under Observation"

It will be remembered that the deceased man after quarrelling with a fellow-clerk in the office of the Byculla Club, was alleged to have stabbed the latter in the neck while he was at the phone.

Barrett, who was stated to have been behaving strangely for some time, was taken into custody and placed under observation. Subsequently he appears to have been released on bail.



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ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION Appeal Admitted

Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admitted the appeal filed by Mouji Keshavlal, a bill collector, against the sentence of one year's jail and Rs. 1,000 fine passed on him by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, for alleged criminal breach of trust.

Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the appellant. The appellant, on July 25 last, cashed a cheque for Rs. 11,250 on behalf of his firm but failed to return to his "pedhi". Later in the night he informed his "pedhi" that the money was lost. Next morning when he went to his "pedhi" he was put under arrest. His defence was that he was robbed by a pick-pocket.

RANJI TROPHY TOURNAMENT FINAL CHAMPIONSHIP

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INDIA

vs.

YUGOSLAVIA

SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MARCH 9TH & 10TH

on

Queens Road Courts of BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Reserved Seats Rs. 24.

Apply BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Western India Tennis Tournament

PALADA WINS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Brooke-Edwards And Miss Stebbing Retain Doubles Title

The Western India Tennis Tournament came to a successful termination on Wednesday before a large and enthusiastic crowd. The Singles title went to Josp Palada who playing an enchanting game of neat and accurate tennis caused the downfall of his leader in a comfortable manner. The Yugoslavians have now two championships to their credit, the Men's Doubles having been captured by Palada and Franjo Puncce the day before. Their third compatriot, Franjo Kukuljevic remained a runner-up in the Men's Doubles.

JENNY CAPTIVATES ALL HEARTS

It is an undoubted fact that owing to the participation of the Yugo-Slavians in the Tournament, there was a large influx of players with all-India reputations, and which contributed to a very large extent to the success of the tournament. The chief among the latter class was Miss Jenny Sandison of Calcutta. Not only because of her leading position among women players in India, but because of her charming manners on Court and most attractive and stylish displays, she captivated the hearts of all tennis fans in Bombay. Therefore, her victories in the Women's Singles and Doubles were eminently popular among all. There were many who feel sorry for her defeat in the Mixed Doubles and sympathised with her for not having a better partner than A. M. D. Pitt.

MISS STEBBING BAGS TWO EVENTS

Another player who won a Double championship was Miss Olive Stebbing. In partnership with Brooke-Edwards, she retained the Mixed Doubles title and assisted by Miss J. Sandison, re-captured the Women's Doubles. She has been successful in both these events thrice before. By her unobtrusive manners and steady performances, she has gained large popularity. Her successes were therefore heartily acclaimed by all, despite their sympathies for Jenny.

LEELA STANDS SECOND IN TWO.

Miss Leela Row the idol of Bombay, had to be content with two runner-up prizes. Due to an accidental fall on Tuesday she lost the Singles title on which she had laid all her heart, to Miss Jenny Sandison. Yesterday she felt unable to take the Court owing to the pain of her injury having aggravated. Consequently, she and her mother, Mrs. Kshama Row, conceded a walk over to Miss Sandison and Miss Stebbing. Hopes were expressed in many quarters that Jenny and Leela should have another engagement before long to decide the issue between them satisfactorily.

BRILLIANT RALLIES INNUMERABLE

The final match in the Men's Singles between Palada and Puncce turned out to a thoroughly one-sided affair as far as the result went. The Yugo-Slavian No. 2, who has the All-India Championship to his credit, playing a superb game, dismissed his leader by 6-4, 6-1. The scores however do not do any justice to the run of exchanges. There were innumerable brilliant rallies in which the ball crossed the net dozens of times. It was the inflexible steadiness of the winner which gained him the points eventually. Puncce was not in the top of his form either. For the first time during his career in Bombay, he was foot-faulted twice, after due warning. This perhaps upset him to a certain degree, and his service suffered accordingly. Although he tried hard to outwit his opponent by tremendous drives and strategic moves, he found his luck against him.

DISAPPOINTING SHOW IN MIXED DOUBLES

The contest in the Mixed Doubles final was equally disappointing. Miss Sandison had lost her true colours for the day, while Pitt was in his usual erratic vein. The left-handed pair, had therefore success thrown in their way in an unexpected manner. Brooke Edwards took charge of the game, leaving Miss Stebbing the left hand corner of the Court to defend. Although the Anglo-American pair secured a leading position in the first set, Jenny playing a sterling game levelled up at three games all. Hard struggles followed for the capture of the

following games. Brooke-Edwards and partner, however succeeded in collaring the set at 6-4.

JENNY AND PITT LEAD 5-2 BUT LOSE

In the second set, Jenny and Pitt made a marvellous recovery and took five games at a stretch to lead at 5-2. It looked as if the equalising set was imminent. But to the surprise and disappointment of all, both of them fell away in an unaccountable manner and lost the set and the match without any further addition to their score.

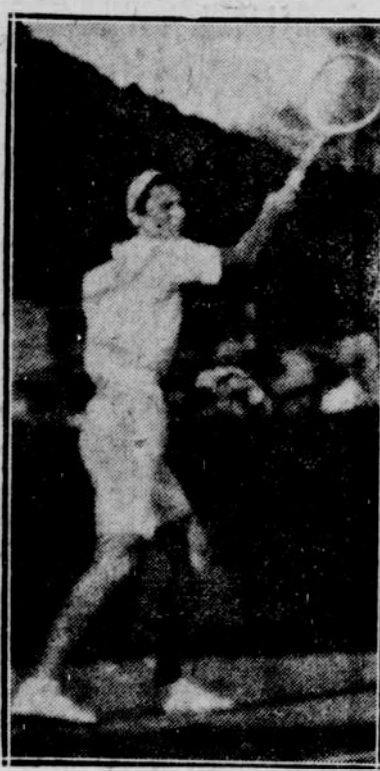
THE RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

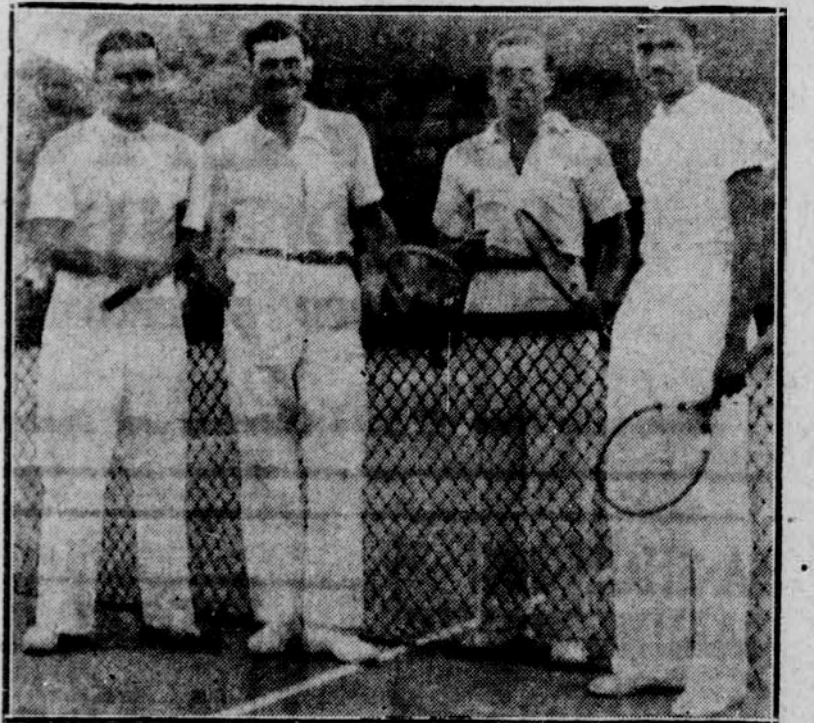
J. Palada beat P. Puncce 6-4, 6-1.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL.

E. Brooke-Edwards and Miss O.



Miss Jenny Sandison driving against Miss Leela Row whom she defeated in the Women's Singles.



Puncce, Kukuljevic, Palada and Krishnaswami, who met in the Men's Doubles Final on Tuesday in the Western India Tennis Championships.



H. E. the Governor and Princess Katherine of Greece, who were interested spectators at the Western India Tennis finals on Tuesday.

Stebbing beat A. M. D. Pitt and Miss J. Sandison 6-4, 7-5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

Miss J. Sandison and Miss O. Stebbing w.o. Mrs. K. Row and Miss L. Row.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

At the conclusion of the matches, Sir Joseph Kay, the Chairman of the Tournament Committee, in a neat little speech, welcomed the Yugo-Slavian players for their visit and the leading players of India, especially Miss Sandison for coming here to participate in the Tournament and thereby contributing to its great success. For the first time in the history of Bombay Tennis International matches in which India and Yugo-Slavia will participate will take place next Saturday and Sunday. He announced that half of the proceeds which is due to Bombay Gymkhana will go to the King's Silver Jubilee Fund. In conclusion he thanked all those, especially Mr. E. Rose, the Hon. Secretary, who had contributed to the success of the Tournament. Then Lord Brabourne congratulated prize-winners and distributed the prizes.

Prize Winners

MEN'S SINGLES.

Champion: Josp Palada.

Runner-up: Franjo Puncce.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Champions: Puncce and Palada.

Runners-up: N. Krishnaswami and Franjo Kukuljevic.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Champion: Miss Jenny Sandison.

Runner-up: Miss Leela Row.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Champions: Miss Jenny Sandison and Miss Olive Stebbing.

Runners-up: Mrs. Kshama Row and Miss Leela Row.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Champions: E. Brooke-Edwards and Miss O. Stebbing.

Runners-up: A. M. D. Pitt and Miss J. Sandison.

GWALIOR CUP TOURNAMENT

Result Of First Semi-Final

KIRKEE 'A' WIN.

The Kirkee 'A' qualified for the finals of the Gwalior Gold Cup by defeating the B.E.T. Sports Club by 3 goals to 1. The game was not a very interesting one, from the spectators point of view, there being little to enthuse over. The Kirkee team combined well and were by far the superior side nevertheless, the Tramways men put up a good fight, their defence, especially the halves playing very well.

The Kirkee 'A' began encouragingly making a number of raids into their opponent's area. Their forwards showed wonderful understanding and after a fine passing movement between Phillips and Nimal, the latter scored their first goal. Amor ran down the line but banged the side boards from a difficult angle. The Tramways forced the play into the 'Kirkee' area and forced a corner but Fairman sent the ball over the bar. Half time arrived and the Kirkee 'A' were leading by one goal. Resuming they added to their score through Amor, their speedy outside left. Sometime later, Nimal scored the third goal, who tapped the ball past Haddrell, following a melee in front of the goal-mouth. The Tramways attacked and reduced the margin through Fairman.

KIRKEE TEAM'S RESOLUTE DEFENCE

Encouraged by their success they tried hard to add to their score but were failed in their attempt by the resolute defence of the Kirkee team. The end came without any addition to the score.

Saleem, Fonseca, Gardiner and Lewis were hard workers for the B.E.T. while it is difficult to discriminate the merits of the Kirkee men, as every one of them played well. Jameson was a rock in their defence and nothing came amiss to him, his interception, judgment and tackling, all being of the highest order. Gidney, in the pivotal position was another brainy player.

The Result:—

KIRKEE 'A' 3 goals.

B.E.T. 1 goal.

The Teams:—

KIRKEE 'A':—Rego, J. Phillips and Jameson; Hira Singh, Gidney and Gaikwad; Waghmare, Dhadu, Nimal, J. M. Phillips and Amor.

B.E.T.—Haddrell; Harris and Fonseca; Gardiner, Spilling and Saleem; G. Fernandes, F. Fernandes; J. M. Lewis; Fairman, and W. Fernandes.

Umpires:—Lynn and Bhoot.

TO-DAY'S MATCH: WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

Rest of Bombay vs. Bombay Gymkhana Ladies at 5-45 p.m. on the Cooperage.

The following are the final fixtures in the Gwalior Gold Cup Tournament.

Friday: Bombay Customs v. B.B. & C.I. Rly. at 5-30 p.m.

Sunday: 2nd Semi-final: G.I.P. v. Winners of Friday's game.

Tuesday: Final: Kirkee 'A' v. winners of Sunday's match.

POLO RULES ALTERED

NEW YORK, March 6

The United States Polo Association announces a radical departure from the rules governing the Anglo-American Polo Challenge Cup after negotiations with the Hurlingham Committee, allowing future matches be played in England and America alternately. It is hoped to arrange the visit of an American Team to England in June 1936.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. AND JAMAICA

KINGSTON, March 5.

In a three day match between the M.C.C. and Jamaica, which commenced here to-day, Jamaica had made 276 for nine at the close (Barrow 108 Moodie 77 not out).—Reuter.

The Behar Board of Industries at a meeting on Tuesday decided to hold an exhibition in Patna in February next for which the Government has placed Rs. 8,000 at their disposal. A sub-committee has been formed to organise and manage the exhibition.

(Continued from column 7.)

The ban was urged by the House to be removed?

Sir N. N. Sircar: That is not the sole object of the question.

Mr. Satyamurti: That is one of the resolutions passed by the House. What information are the Government collecting on that and from whom?

Sir N. N. Sircar: From the local authorities.

Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar: When do the Government think they will supply information?

Sir N. N. Sircar: As soon as available.—United Press.

A. I. INSURANCE CONFERENCE

To Meet In Bombay On March 26

The All-India Insurance Conference will be held in Bombay on 26th instant. This will be the third conference of its kind held in India, the first being held in this city in 1928 and the second at Lahore in 1934.

One of the main objects of the forthcoming Conference will be popularising of the insurance 'habit' among all classes of Indians, said Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, the Secretary of the Conference.

"The need for this," observed the Secretary, "is easily realised when it is remembered that although within the last decade insurance business in India has increased three-fold, and now amounts to a little less than 900,000 policies in force both in Indian and foreign companies. It is altogether insignificant compared with 350 million of India's inhabitant."

PUTILE COMPARISON

Illustrating the point further, the Secretary gave the following facts in connection with Life Insurance in other countries compared with India with regard to policies in force:—

	Policies in lakhs	Grosses worth in lakhs
U. S. A.	65	28,000
U. K.	25	5,000
Japan	16	900
India	9	200

These figures, the Secretary said, showed that the percentage in each country of insured population was roughly 50, 45, 25, and 1/3 respectively. But countries like Canada and Australia had advanced much further in this respect, the bulk of their population being insured.

The Conference will also discuss, protection to Indian insurance companies as an indigenous industry along with the proposed amendment of the Indian Insurance Act now under revision.

—A. P.

REL T. U. C. SECRETARY ARRESTED

Ganashakti Publishing House Searched

(From A Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5. On the 2nd instant the Special Branch Police arrested Mr. Somnath Lahiri General Secretary, All-India Red Trade Union Congress, and searched his private residence. Later, he was taken to the Ganashakti Publishing House at 41, Zakaria Street where the police broke open the lock and entered the premises. Then a long search was started which lasted for about eight hours. At about 7 p.m. the search was brought to a close and Mr. Lahiri was taken into police custody. Some books and papers have also been seized by the police.

It may be remembered that Mr. Lahiri was let out of jail about a month ago after serving two terms of three months each. He then went over to the Punjab where he was again arrested but let off without bringing any charge against him. The reason for this arrest is not yet known only a warrant under Section 54 I.P.C. was shown to him.

JAPAN TO COMPETE IN TILE INDUSTRY?

Calicut Manufacturers Perturbed Over Threatened Competition

CALICUT, Mar. 6.

The Indian tile manufacturers are perturbed over the visit of two representatives of Japanese tile manufacturers last month to several towns of the West Coast.

It is understood that the object of Japanese representatives who toured the interior with samples of roofing and flooring tiles was to study market conditions and the possibility of importation of clay goods manufactured in Japan.

It would appear that they are prepared to supply tiles equal to our first class quality at Rs. 25 per 1,000, delivered at Calicut importing them in specially chartered ships, whereas the present rate of tiles locally manufactured is Rs. 55 per thousand, delivered from the factory of Calicut.

As the consumers generally do not care from whom they buy as long as they get things at cheaper rate, hard days seem to be facing the Indian tile industry in the face of the impending competition from Japan.—United Press.

A report from Mirzapore says that the assessors returned the verdict of 'not guilty' in the Sessions trial of Shah Mohammad who was charged with the murder of Mr. Crawford, Superintendent of Police of Mirzapore in December last while he was in the cage.

NO IMMEDIATE REDUCTION OF BRITISH TROOPS

Army Secretary Heckled

NEW DELHI, Mar. 5.

Mr. Tottenham replying to Munshi Iswar Saran's question said that the Commissioned Ranks of the Royal Indian Navy would never be completely Indianised, if the present or indeed any proportion of British recruitment were to be retained but the proportion is not unalterable.

Many supplementary questions followed Mr. Tottenham's reply to Munshi Iswar Saran's question regarding Indianisation of the Indian Navy.

Mr. Satyamurti enquired: Are the Government considering any proposals to alter the proportion of recruitment of Indians and Europeans in the Navy?

Mr. Tottenham: We are proposing to make the percentage of Indian recruitment higher.

Mr. Satyamurti: When do the Government think they would take decision on this matter?

Mr. Tottenham: We are now only considering the matter.

Mr. Satyamurti: Have the Government considered the possibility of so increasing the proportion as to completely Indianise the Commissioned Ranks within a period of 20 or 25 years?

NO DEFINITE PROGRAMME

Mr. Tottenham: We have not considered any definite programme of that type. We are considering the question of increasing the proportion of Indian recruitment.

Mr. Satyamurti: Are there any difficulties in increasing the proportion of Indians?

Mr. Tottenham: Since the creation of the Royal Indian Marine, there has been dearth of Indian candidates, but since the Marine was converted into Navy, a larger number of Indians are coming forward. Now that demands are increasing, there are no other difficulties in the way of rapidly increasing the number of Indians.

TOTTENHAM SPEAKS TO NAVY!

In this case as in the Army, due regard must be given to the question of experimenting with Indians.

Mr. Satyamurti: Did not Indians guard their coast 160 years ago? Why do then the Government consider that they must experiment with Indians?

Mr. Tottenham: Because the experiment has not been done before.

Mr. Satyamurti: But did not Indians have their own Navy?

Mr. Tottenham: They had, but they did not do well.

Several non-official members interjected.

INDIAN ARMY AND BRITISH ELEMENT

Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar asked a short-notice question in the Assembly to-day regarding the Commander-in-Chief's speech in reply to Mr. Mehrotra's resolution in the Council of State, urging a substantial reduction in the British element in Indian Army.

Mr. Chettiar wanted to know (a) when the Expert Enquiry Committee submitted their report, (b) whether the Government are prepared to place the

report on the table of the House, and (c) lastly what are the main recommendations of that Expert Committee.

If the answer to (b) is in the negative, he wanted to know why it is so.

EXPERT COMMITTEE REPORT.

Mr. Tottenham replying to Mr. Chettiar's short-notice question stated that the Expert Enquiry Committee referred to by the Commander-in-Chief in his speech in Council of State on Mr. Mehrotra's resolution urging reduction of the British element in Indian Army started investigation in April 1931. It was conducted by the Commander-in-Chief and the members of his staff. The terms of enquiry followed the terms of the resolution of Defence Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference which recognised the great importance attached by the Indians to reduction of British troops in Indian establishment and considered that the question should form subject of early expert investigation. The report of enquiry was submitted on June 13, 1931. The report is a confidential document, so it could not be made public. A summary of the recommendations of the Committee was published in a press communique on December 21, 1931.

The main recommendation of the Committee was that there should be no immediate reduction in the number of British troops in Indian establishment, partly because the number had already been reduced by about 20,000 since the Great War, and partly because the present scheme of Indianisation included gradual replacement of British units by Indian units which involves automatic reduction in the number of British troops.

Mr. Chettiar asked: May I know how many years will it take to complete Indianisation at this rate?

Mr. Tottenham: Any man who is not an idiot can understand from the rate of recruitment of Indians that the Army will never be completely Indianised (cries of 'shame' 'shame' from non-official quarter.)

Replying to Mr. Mohanlal Sekhena as to what action the Government have taken or propose to take on the resolutions and motions passed by the present Assembly, Sir N. N. Sircar said that the Government are collecting information in this connection.

Mr. Satyamurti asked: Information on what?

Sir N. N. Sircar: Information of the subject on which information has been sought.

Mr. Satyamurti: Information from whom?

Sir N. N. Sircar: From various departments of the Government of India and local authorities.

Mr. Satyamurti: What information are the Government collecting on the Red Shirts on whom (Continued in column 4.)

Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

**LUCKY
NUMBER
SCHEME**

**37
LUCKY
NUMBERS**

FOR THE MONTH OF

February

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

OF

Sunday, 10th March

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Faigun Shud 3, 1931
Muslim: Jilhej 1, 1333
Parsi: Mehr 2, 1394
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 46m.
High Tide: 6-38, 18-50
Low Tide: 6-29, 12-54
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
S. S. "Corfu" with English mails of February 21, due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Ladies' Hockey Match, in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Rest of Bombay, 5-45 p.m.
Music from 5 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee) Lecture by Dr. Dhayagude on "The Problem of Tuberculosis in Bombay" Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. Lecture is open to public.
Miss Sriniathi Hattiesingh's Dance Recital, Royal Opera House, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) popular prices.

FRIDAY, March 8

Mayor's Garden Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, March 9
Davar's College Sports, Oval, 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Mayabashi Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 10-40 a.m. on Thursday (7th instant).
Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Prez Monroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Friday (8th instant).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Mantala Maru" left Mombasa on March 5 and is due to arrive in Bombay on March 28 via usual ports.
Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Monroe" Voy. 36 will arrive here on the 7th instant at 3-40 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suva, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

VASANTOSAV IN VILE PARLE
Time limit for sending short stories and poems to be read and recited at the time of Vasantosav celebration on the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. is drawing near. Writers and poets are requested to send their contributions on or before the 10th inst. to the Secretaries, Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha.

MRS. HOW-MARTYNS LECTURE
A lecture will be delivered to-day (Thursday) by Mrs. How-Martyn on "The Ethics of Birth Control" to the Medical Students and Staff at the Grant Medical College, at 4-30 p.m.

RAMAYANAM SERIES AT PAREL
Brahmarsi S. Vaidya Bhagavathar will perform the Ramayana on "Seeta Kalyanam", the second of the Ramayana series, to-day (Thursday) at 8 p.m. in the special pandal at Parel.

NEWJALI
A Dance Recital will be given by Miss Shrinati Hattiesingh at the Royal Opera House to-day (Thursday) and also on 9th inst. (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. on both the days. Miss Hattiesingh will be assisted by a few girl students under her training. The proceeds of the show will be utilised for institution of dancing which she intends to establish in Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the Public Health Sub-Committee of the B.P.W.C. the eight of the series of lectures on Public Health will be delivered at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.) Lamington Road, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. by Dr. R. G. Dayagude, on "The Problem of Tuberculosis in Bombay". The lecture is open to the Public.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Russian Classical. Ballet Daily at 8-30 p.m. Extra Matinee on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.
GAGAI—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kalia Matdan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Daily at 3-20, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Midnight Romance." Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Jon Nisar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Anrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Evergreen." Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"India M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. A Request Programme. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. A Columbia Miscellany. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Capital Cinema. 6-30 p.m. A Studio Concert. Mary Greenall. Contralto. James Farrant. Tenor. Graham Hackett. Violin. Jack Thomas. Piano. 7-30 p.m. The s.s. "President Monroe" Orchestra. (By courtesy of the Dollar Steamship, Inc. Agents: Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.) 8-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. General News in Hindi. Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran by Moulvi Kamar. 9-30 p.m. Classical and Light Music. Khan Sahib Vilayat Hussain. Accompanied by Abdul Malik Khan, Sarang. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Empire.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Western Studio Orchestra. Leader, Frank Thomas. 8-15 p.m. Talk, "Under Big Ben." Mr. Howard Marshall. 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melis. Conductor, Eric Fogg. 9-30 p.m. Diversions. The Thomas O'Hara. "Piano Recitation in Tangos." "Censor." An "In Town To-night" incident by Charles Walton. Helmar Fernbeck (Tenor). Jack Hiltson (The Nimbly Fingered Gentleman). "The Old Woman of the Road" read by Janet Joyce. David Needham will introduce some country friends. "Winsome Winnie." A romantic drama in three acts by V. C. Clinton-Baddeley. Adapted from the story by Stephen Leacock. Produced by Marilyn C. Webster. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. An Organ Recital by Edgar Morgan, relayed from the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham. 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-45 p.m. Close down.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects, a paper on "Architectural Impressions of Mysore" illustrated with Lantern Slides will be read by Mr. C. M. Master, at the Registered Office of the Institute—the Schrab F. Bhargucha Architectural Library, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) The meeting is open to the public. The President Mr. L. F. Shroff, will preside.

NEW PROGRAMME

TO-DAY, 6 & 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW 9-30 p.m.

CLASSICAL RUSSIAN BALLET

35 ARTISTES 35

Of International Reputation And A Corps de Ballet of Dazzling Beauties Programme Includes

- (1) VISIONS: Music by Tschai-kowsky. Dance interpretation of a Fairy Tale of a Sleeping Beauty and her Royal Lover.
- (2) CARNIVAL: Music by Schumann. Rich and Gorgeous Ballet of Joyous Revelry and Colourful Dances.
- (3) Suite from COPPELIA. Music by Delibes.
- (4) DIVERTISSEMENTS including several Snappy Dances like Japanese Dance, Dance of the Hours, Spanish Dance, etc.

From Saturday Change of Programme.

Tickets: Rs. 10, 8, 5/12, 3/6 & 2. All seats can be booked in advance except Rs. 2.

THE EXCELSIOR (Near Bori Bunder).

MADAME HALIDE EDIB

Unity Club "At Home"

The members of the Indian Women's Unity Club will be "At Home" to Madame Halide Edib at 3-0 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th instant.

Alleged Kidnapping Of Minor Girl

Harj Bala (25), a mill-hand was ordered by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Wednesday to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

It was alleged that he had kidnapped a minor girl from the custody of her parents on January 25 last.

Khan Sahab Maneck Dadachanjee

BROADCASTS LECTURE ON SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION
Khan Sahab Maneck Dadachanjee, Secretary of the Publicity Committee of the Bombay Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, will give a radio-broadcast of Indian National special request to the Parsi Community, on Monday (1st April) between 8-15 p.m. (S.T.)

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of February: The total attendance was 5214 out of which 2634 were males, 1735 were females and 845 were children, 156 Operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 217 during 24 working days of the month.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference will be held at the Office of the Indian Insurance Co's. Association, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

A Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. Dasgupta's Consulting Rooms, 375, Hornby Road, Flora Cinema, Bombay, when Dr. C. B. Dhurandhar will read a paper on "School Clinics and Eye Diseases".

3 ARTS DANCE

3 Arts Conservatoire Gala Dance will be held at the Premises, Walkeshwar Road, on Saturday (9th inst.) from 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. Messrs. E. Datoobhoy, Zaunman, Jackson, and Brown will give exhibition of beautiful and creative items, individually and collectively, and on Sunday (10th inst.) at 5-30 p.m. the Imam Sahab of Woking will speak on "Islam and its Influence in England and Europe". Mr. Cassamali Jai-rathji presiding. Magiclan Din Mohammed will display feats. Entrance: Gents Rs. 1, Ladies As. 8.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SPORTS

The Davar's College Sports will take place on the Oval on Saturday (9th inst.) from 3 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. There are 17 items on the programme which also include five-mile cycle race.

TARIFF BOARD

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection, the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., at 10-30 a.m. and the Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore at 3 p.m. to-day (Thursday) in the Office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY COUNCIL NOMINATION

A Bombay Government Gazette extraordinary, published on Wednesday states that the Governor has accepted the resignation by Mr. R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office of member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, and that the Governor has nominated Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, being an official, to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.

SRIMATH RAMAYANAM SERIES.

Brahmarsi S. Vaidya Bhagavathar of Kumbakonam will conduct a Harikatha Series on the "Ramayana" in the pandal specially erected between Krishna Building Nos. 1-2, Supari Bag Road, Parel. The lecture to-day (Thursday) is from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. on "Seeta Kalyanam".

L.S.G.D. DIPLOMA HOLDERS' REGISTER

L.S.G.D. Diploma Holders are to communicate their present addresses to this Institute as they are required for the preparation of Diploma-Holders Register.

AJRA FIRING

Under the auspices of Ahir Party, a public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at Chota Kharastan, near Play House, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be delivered on Ajra firing incident.

RAJWADE'S PRAYACHANAS

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Sri. Shankar Ramchandra Rajwade of Poona will deliver two public discourses on "The duties of the Brahmins" to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Karandikar Hall, Shaikervadi, Girgaum.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An adjourned meeting of the managing council of the "E" Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office.

Mr. Kambli Loses Temper In Council

WHY USE UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE, ASKS KULKARNI

M.L.C.'s Serious Allegations Against Excise Officials

After nine hours' discussion during which time only two officials and three non-officials had opposed the motion for cut, and the rest had severely criticised the present Excise policy of the Government, the Bombay Legislative Council on Wednesday, rejected the motion for 'cut' and granted the budget demand of Rs. 46 lakhs for the Excise Department.

Where Prohibition Failed

Mr. Clayton, in defending the policy of the Government referred to the United States of America, where Prohibition had proved a failure. He said that Prohibition led to a spirit of disobedience amongst the younger section and gave place to graft and corruption. He, however, felt, that temperance was not only a necessity but a national asset.

ATTACK ON EXCISE POLICY.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari while criticising the policy of the Bombay Government made serious allegations against the Excise Department. Officials who, he said had deliberately forced up the prices of toddy shops.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, who severely condemned the present policy and stated that the Minister-in-Charge had followed a week-kneed policy. The Minister had slaved himself into circumstances. He could have been saved from such a situation if he had taken the House into confidence.

Dr. P. G. Solanki, who made a fighting speech on behalf of the down-trodden millions, said that the Minister was following a policy of drift, and characterised those responsible as the "Gang of Retired officials".

KAMBLI LOSES HIS TEMPER

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, the Minister for Excise "who lost his temper" asserted that the Policy laid down by the Government Resolutions of 1925 and 1928 had been strictly adhered to. Under that policy, progress towards the goal of prohibition would necessarily be slow. Giving comparative figures, he said that since 1925 there had been a gradual decrease in the consumption of liquor. He stated that it had not been fixed as to within what period the goal should be reached and also that Government reserved full liberty in this regard.

Proceedings In Detail

The Excise policy of the Government of Bombay was further criticised at the Legislative Council Meeting on Wednesday by Sir A. M. K. Dehvi in chair.

Mr. M. M. Karbhari speaking on the cut moved by him on Excise demand, pointed out, at the outset, the elements of dishonesty and corruption both amongst some officers and traders that had crept in, to the detriment of public health and public morality and legitimate Government revenue. Whereas the policy should be directed to regulate and improve the drink habits of the people, remarked the speaker, it had on the contrary led to disastrous results.

CUT THROAT COMPETITION

About 25 years back, the whole department was reorganised and expanded by the appointment of a large staff consisting of Assistant Collectors, who had under them Chief Inspectors and Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and a regular Excise Police was created. By this time, farming was abolished, and the Madras system was introduced. The whole of the Excise staff was put under the direct control of the Excise Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner. One significant factor in the connection was that the settling prices were never fixed.

With regard to the system of auctioning and the means adopted to recover the revenue, the speaker said that there was a clear future of breaking any monopoly and deriving the proper revenue in the form of license fees, leaving a margin of profit to the shopkeeper himself. There was also a change for rivalry and bad blood, leading to cut-throat competitions.

"I am told, Mr. Karbhari continued, "that a particular man was sent to Karachi to force the prices of toddy shops with letters of recommendation to the Collector and Excise Officers there

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Mutual Understanding

The news that an inter-communal dinner will be held in honour of the visit to Bombay of Madame Halide Edib, the warrior-patriot of Turkey, at the Blavatsky Lodge on Tuesday next, under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, speaks volumes for the spirit of mutual understanding and close friendship that the youth of the various communities in the city have, in recent years, imbibed. Such dinners are not only a tribute to the guests of honour, who have always inspired the rising generations so as to guide them towards a goal where "peace on earth and good-will to all people" will be the principle of human conduct, but are also an indication of the rapid progress made by Indian Youth towards the attainment of the ideal of human brotherhood.

One observation made at the meeting was that while mills were working day and night shifts and in some mills there were as many as three shifts, the ranks of the unemployed were swelling. Among the reasons given was the introduction of rationalization.

Leaving this aside, the poverty and the helplessness of the thousands of jobless scouring the city vainly for bread, ought to be a source of concern to every citizen. The first step in tackling the problem of unemployment is the collection of statistics. The Government, either the Provincial or the Imperial, which have earned a notoriety by their refusal to address themselves to such a vital question, need not be expected to move in the matter. Can the Municipal Corporation not at least attempt to open a Labour Exchange and keep up-to-date statistics of the unemployed not only of the working classes, but also of the educated middle class.

Spectre Of Unemployment

When Mr. H. P. Mody said in the Legislative Assembly that "the spectre of middle class unemployment might devour them all", it is not to be supposed that he was unaware of another spectre in the city of Bombay itself, closely connected with the Millowners' constituency which

CITY GAMBLERS CONVICTED

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, disposed of, on Wednesday, three gambling cases all of which were put up by the DeLisle Road Police.

Shantilal Ratilal and Baboo Indreshwar who were arrested on Feb. 27, following a raid carried out by Sergeant Reed on a room on Bhikoo Building, at the Parbhadevi Junction, were fined Rs. 30, in default, to suffer 3 weeks' R. I. The Police had seized some marked coins and 'Satta' chips.

Raman Amiji, another accused, was given the benefit of doubt, and acquitted. In the second case, Kalloo Ganeshji and three others, who were arrested on Feb. 28 after a raid on a room in a B D D Chawl at Worli were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or three weeks' R.L. and Rs. 10 each, respectively.

In the third case, Mohammad Hajighabhat, a shopkeeper, was charged with conducting a common gaming house in his shop in the Chandrahar Laxmidas Chawl at Bhagvandas Wadi. The magistrate found him guilty of the charge and fined him Rs. 30, in default to undergo 3 weeks' R.I.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

Dr. Patankar On Guardians Duty

On Sunday last under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Committee, a lecture was delivered by Dr. G. K. Patankar "On Medical Inspection and Clinic for School Children" when Advocate A. N. Surve was in the chair.

The chairman stressed the importance of personal and public hygiene. He said that children being the future pillars of society, ought to be brought up as the best specimen of human beings. It was therefore the duty of such a public institution as the Municipality to share the responsibility of the health of school children.

Dr. Patankar in his lecture discussed the merits of Medical inspection of school children in general. He referred to the Bombay inspection done in the Bombay Municipal schools pointing out the good effect shown by the Report. Regarding the School Clinic, he described the work done at the K. E. M. Hospital for Municipal school children.

The lecturer then showed how the clinic was gaining popularity with the guardians in Bombay. In conclusion he called upon the guardians to see that these activities were duly continued.

Gwallor.—News of the striking bravery of a villager has reached here. It is reported that the villager, while driving wild boars from a field, was pounced upon by a tiger, and badly mauled. He, however, put up a fight and speared the beast and killed it. He was later rescued by his companions and rushed to the hospital.—United

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Admiral and Mrs. H. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Maxwell and the Thakor of Amul lunched at Government House on Wednesday. The Governor of Bombay was present at the Finals of the Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament, Bombay, on Wednesday. The Governor of Bombay dined with the President and Members of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates Association at the Willington Sports Club on Wednesday.

B. D. Teachers' Society

This Society was founded in Bombay on February 10. At its second meeting on 3rd inst. the following business was transacted:—(1) To encourage Art in students of Bombay and suburbs; (2) To create love in them to further prosecute study in it; (3) To develop Handicraft work; (4) To Publish Books on Drawing; (5) To protect the interest of Drawing Teachers and to raise their status. The fee fixed is Re. 6-4-0 per month. A Managing Committee of 7 persons was formed. Information in details will be supplied by the Secretary, Mr. Y. S. Muley, Kilachand Deodhand's Chawl, Room No. 54, Kandewadi, Bombay-4.

SECOND WEEK

THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



The Bengal Lancers... often out-numbered... never out-fought... in a sweeping spectacle of sensational action!

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1935

PROHIBITION PLEDGES SCRAPPED

The Bombay Government's Excise policy came in for some severe criticism in the Legislative Council on Tuesday and again on Wednesday, but that policy cannot be too severely condemned. It is a policy which, whatever its motive, means encouragement of intemperance, coupled with profession of sympathy with the goal of prohibition. It will be remembered that ten years ago the Government pledged themselves to a policy of progressive prohibition, the chief features of which, in the words of a recent official review of the Excise administration, were: (1) "reduction of excise shops, (2) restriction of days and hours of sale, (3) reduction of the strength of country liquor, (4) restriction in quantity to be sold, possessed and transported, (5) progressive ration reduction of country liquor for shops, (6) increase of still-head duty and supply price of country spirit, issue rate of opium, duty on ganja and license and other fees in connection with foreign liquor and (7) forcing up selling liquor by auctioning licences without restricting the selling prices." It was then known well enough that the success of the policy must mean the loss of excise revenue and temptation in some places to resort to illicit distillation. But Government knew they could not have it both ways and rightly undertook to deal with illicit distillation with more effective police measures.

Reversal Of Policy

This policy was pursued with more or less sincerity till 1930-31 and consequently the Excise revenue fell from Rs. 4,15,33,000 in 1925-26 to Rs. 3,04,36,000 in 1930-31. But shortly thereafter Government more or less openly abandoned the policy of progressive prohibition. The official report itself, from which we quoted above, admits: "Government, therefore, called a halt to the policy hitherto adopted and instead went back part of the way."

The Naked Truth

Mr. Tottenham, the Army Secretary, was ill-tempered in answering certain questions about the Army in the Legislative Assembly. But he stated the naked truth in his remark: "It is obvious to any but a congenial idiot that at the present rate the Army would never be completely Indianised." Contrasting this position to-day with the Rawlinson Committee's view in 1921 that the Army could be completely Indianised in thirty years, one can see in what direction we are moving. The position in the Indian Navy is as even worse than in the Army. Of the 117 officers of the Navy at the end of 1934 only five were Indians. And Mr. Tottenham complacently states that Government are "consider-

The policy of progressive ration reduction has recently been abandoned and that of transferring surplus ration from districts where it was available to districts where extra ration was required to counteract the tendency towards illicit distillation has taken its place. Additional liquor shops have been opened in certain districts and the strength of liquor in border shops and in certain other areas where there is a marked demand for stronger liquor and illicit manufacture is rife has been increased. The net result of the abandonment of the earlier policy has been that receipts from liquor have steadily risen since 1930-31. As regards the number of shops, Mr. P. D. Kulkarni pointed out in the Council that the number rose from 1621 in 1925 to 2130 in 1933-34.

Duty Of Prohibition Workers

Government's excuse for this reversal of a policy to which they had pledged themselves is the increase of illicit distillation. It is impossible to accept this plea. Once liquor is recognised as a poison and an evil, and such recognition is implicit in the adoption of the policy of prohibition—any real increase in illicit distillation is to be met by more vigilance and efficiency on the part of the excise police but certainly not by pressing more liquor, that is, more poison on the people. In combating illicit distillation, Government, could always count upon the honorary services of an army of prohibition workers. But why do Government, who talk so much of co-operation with the people, do not avail themselves of co-operation in this sphere instead of permitting more and more liquor shops to be opened? Government policy being what it is, prohibition workers will have to rely, for several years to come, far more on self-reliant organised propaganda than official assistance.

Protect Indian Banking

Replying to an address presented to him by the banking and mercantile community of Delhi a few days ago Sir S. N. Pochkhawala drew pointed attention to the "unhealthy rivalry and cut-throat competition" of some of the foreign banks against indigenous banks in financing the internal trade of India. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, too, emphasised this danger in his presidential remarks at the Annual General Meeting of the Central Bank of India held

on Tuesday. The British and foreign banks have ample scope of business in financing the export and import trade of the country, and it is the duty of Government to protect the interests of indigenous banks in financing local trade. If Government fail to do that soon, Indian businessmen in general should take up the question more seriously and devise effective means of defending the interests of Indian banking on which the prosperity of Indian commerce largely depends.

INDIANS AS UNDER-DOGS IN ZANZIBAR

A Special Interview
With Mr. Anantani

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, Feb. 19. (By Air Mail.)
Mr. K. P. S. Menon's report on his enquiry into the effect of the recent anti-Indian legislation introduced by the Zanzibar Government, published in India by the Government of India, along with the observations thereon by the British Resident of that Protectorate have been a subject of comment in England.

Mr. Beharilal Anantani, the Secretary of the Indian National Association of Zanzibar and the Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice," who has been acting as the representative of the Indian community of Zanzibar in London, told me that he was glad that Mr. Menon's recommendations with regard to the Land Alienation Decree, although too modest for obvious reasons, had at last extracted from the British Resident the admission that the policy adopted by him in respect of the land alienation is based on the policy in existence in the other East African Provinces, notably Kenya.

Racial Discrimination.

Commenting on the statement of the British Resident that "the racial characteristics of Africans is generally recognised in land legislation throughout Africa, the reasons for limiting freedom, to alienate land apply with as great force in the case of most of the Arabs who in Zanzibar form a large proportion of the owners of land, and who are no more competent in these matters than are Africans," Mr. Anantani said:

"This exactly is the main reason why Indians feel themselves bound to resist it. In Kenya, let it be remembered the record of the Government and the White Settlers, so far as justice to Africans in respect of land is concerned, is not bright. The poor Africans have been deprived of their lands not by Indians but by the White Settlers and the Government has supported them. The Kakamega land full of gold also belonged to the Africans but what has happened to it? And what has happened to the Mau Mau? Let us see the Commission in Kenya? Even the present Secretary of State for the Colonies Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, has not been able to defend himself in the House of Commons on this question in the House of Commons."

Unfair Exclusion.

"To compare the Arab land owners with the Africans," proceeded Mr. Anantani, "is no compliment to their race. The problem in Zanzibar has never been racial, as His Excellency would like to assert so bluntly. On the contrary it has been made racial by means of an anti-Indian tendency as is evidenced by the present legislation. It is also not true to call the problem an agricultural one as is the case in the Punjab. It is common knowledge that in Zanzibar there is no agriculture, worth the name. Call it horticulture, or call it what you like, but it certainly is not agriculture. Even if it were, there can be no reason why Indians who are genuine agriculturists should be debarred from possessing the land."

Mr. Anantani said that it was most sinister for his Excellency, the British Resident, to expect support to his policy from the Colonial Office by attempting to compare it with the African Land Policy in general. In his opinion the comparison is false and most artificial. Even if it were, it is no reason why Indians should be subjected to the same insulting treatment in Zanzibar as is meted out to them elsewhere. It leads me to one conclusion that the aim behind all this is to introduce 'uniformity of racial policy' in all the East African Provinces.

"It is a sad commentary, indeed," said Mr. Anantani, "on all this patronising talk of conferring Dominion status on India, to which I listened in the House of Commons only last week from no less an authority than the Attorney General of his Majesty's Government during the debate on the Second Reading of the much boasted India Bill. It is proved from the mouth of Sir Richard Rankine that if the Colonial Office supports this policy in Zanzibar it supports a policy which negates India's right to have an equal status in one of the British territories, at a time when the India Bill advertises to lead India to Dominion status is about to be put on the Statute Book."

Clove Monopoly.

Mr. Anantani is quite satisfied with Mr. Menon's observations on the cloves marketing legislation. But he points out that here, too, the British Resident has admitted with Churchillian candour that by creating this monopoly in itself a wrong for any Government to do

(Continued on page 8.)

PAMPERING THE PRINCES

Sir Samuel Hoare's Extreme Solicitud To Carry Out The Wishes Of The Princes Is In Significant Contrast With His Persistent Disregard Of The National Protest Against The New Constitution

By
K. F. NARIMAN.
I.

Within twenty-four hours of the passing of a resolution at an informal Conference of Indian Princes in Bombay, we heard a most apologetic, most assuring and appealing response from the Secretary of State for India. He pleaded:—

"As far as I know, we have carried out every agreement made. If by mischance in drafting the Bill we failed to carry out these undertakings, I will see that they are carried out and the position made clear beyond the shadow of a doubt."

Not a demt-official, unauthentic, casual statement or after dinner speech, but an official announcement made on behalf of the Cabinet, on the floor of the House of Commons, backed by all the solemnity, sanctity and authority of the British Crown and Parliament.

The Contrast

Contrast that extreme, tender solicitude, that placating, and pampering spirit for the Princes, that keen burning desire to appease and satisfy the Royal allies, with the supreme indifference, with the supercilious attitude with which the persistent protests and claims on the same subject from United India are

treated—a kindly husband to one, and a step-mother for another.

For years and months past, since the publication of the J. P. C. Report and even before, since the proceedings of R. T. C. had commenced, the whole of India, including Indian State subjects, has grown hoarse with anti-Scheme, anti-Report and anti-Bill clamours. The country is flooded with protests and condemnations. Serious charges are publicly levelled from the most sober and balanced and moderate quarters, of open breach of pledges and undertakings—charges that are supported by some honest Britishers themselves. Memorials are presented signed by no less a dignitary and loyal ally than H. H. the Aga Khan, and Saprus, Sastris and Setalwads, not to speak of Jinnah, Jhangir and Joshi, all join in the universal chorus of condemnation and demand redemption of pledges. The Assembly and the Congress for once unite in passing similar resolutions of non-acceptance and adopting similar tactics. But from the Government point of view an informal talk of Princes is more important to British Cabinet and Indian Government

than the official verdict of the Assembly.

Cry In The Wilderness

All that country-wide cry from all quarters and all classes, and all political schools and both sexes is a cry in the wilderness, and neither the Cabinet nor the Secretary of State even condescends to take the slightest notice of it. The British Caravan of the Bill passes along, regardless and unmindful of all this Indian hue and cry against it. It only stops a little when the pedigree pet dog, the Indian Prince, barks a whine of discontent. A handful of Indian Chiefs, assisted by a small group of Ministers, have only to hint broadly and mildly, even informally, their disapproval and merely indicate their demand and make some suggestions, and at once there is a flutter both in Delhi and London, cables are exchanged and hurried conferences are held. Parliamentary debates are held-up and, within 24 hours, apologies are poured forth in most profuse terms, the normal dictatorial and commanding tone is suppressed, the militant attitude against the Indian people is at once transformed into most mendacious demeanour to

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

FOOLISH STATESMANSHIP.

We cannot believe that the British Government deliberately timed the publication of the White Paper on Defence on the eve of Sir John Simon's proposed visit to Germany and in full knowledge of its consequences. One can only regard it as an act of foolish and inept statesmanship which had not the sense to foresee the immediate but inevitable repercussions of the White Paper. In any case that document, in addition to striking a blow at the root of the policy and principle of disarmament, has also put in danger the immediate problem of European peace. Nazi Germany is angry and upset. Indeed, so much so that Herr Hitler would not meet Sir John Simon on the obviously thin excuse of indisposition due to the winter cold. For this is the only meaning of the German request that Sir John Simon and Captain Eden should postpone their visit. A great deal depended on the successful conclusion of the important mission with which Sir John was charged. But it seems to have ended before it could actually begin. The prospects for the future of Europe have been thrown in gloom by the publication of the White Paper.

DIE-HARDS WINNING.

The India Defence League and the die-hards will not take any active part in the Norwood bye-election although there is a die-hard candidate also in the field in addition to a Labourite and an official conservative. There are two reasons for this self-imposed inactivity and both are fairly significant. The Wavertree result has shocked their sense of anti-Socialist conservative patriotism. A split vote lets in the Socialist and if carried too far, may create a permanent cleavage between the two sections of Toryism. If judiciously exploited, however, it will help in uniting the two sections and in increasing the chances of a purely Tory Administration. The second reason is that the official Tory candidate is himself a not undesirable composite of Die-hardism and Hoarism so far as the Indian question is concerned. That the conservative organisation could not set up a candidate pledged to support the Government's "India policy," constitutes a victory for the Die-hards and a clear proof that the National Government is yielding to them on the question of India.

ABYSSINIA'S BETRAYAL.

It is announced that an agreement has been reached between Italy and Abyssinia as regards the Neutral zone. The agreement is to be welcomed—in theory. For, it still remains to be seen how it will work in practice. Collaboration between a strong and a weak Power is sometimes apt to result in the domination of the former over the latter. Optimism, we notice, is expressed as regards the possibility of an agreement over "other outstanding matters." They are the indemnity demanded by Italy and the delimitation of the frontier. With a strong Italian army on the scene and with other big Powers benevolently neutral we have little doubt that these outstanding matters will also be settled between Italy and a weak, isolated Abyssinia. But we cannot help noting that these questions should have been dealt with by the League of Nations especially because it was formally seized of the whole problem on the motion of Abyssinia. The League, however, has thought fit to abdicate its functions because it is afraid of Italy. What a betrayal of its own "raison d'être"!

Mr. Gadgil has given notice, in the Assembly, of an amending bill to remove the grievances of the States' subjects under the operation of the Foreigners' Act. We welcome the Bill and hope it will receive the whole-hearted support of every elected member. It is really an indefensible and positively unjust absurdity that Indians living in Indian States should be regarded in British India as foreigners and aliens. And in terms of the close relationship implied in a Federation which the British Governments in India and England and their Highnesses are all seeking so eagerly, the treatment as "foreigners" of the subjects of one unit among those of another would amount to a monstrous constitutional anomaly.

UNJUST ABSURDITY.

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HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

We understand that the order of the Inspector General of Police, Indore State, deporting Mr. Raghubar Prasad Parsai from the Indore State in May 1932 for alleged malicious propaganda against the Indore Government is still enforced against him and that he is also still excluded by the A. G. G. in Central India from the administrative areas in Central India. It does not appear that Mr. Parsai was put through any trial by the Indore Government before being deported. The text of the deportation order shows that the charges against him are extremely vague.

Nor does the order specify the law under which it was issued. The whole affair has the appearance of an act of sheer high-handedness. It is the duty of the Indore Durbar either to cancel the deportation order or put Mr. Parsai through a regular trial in a court of law.

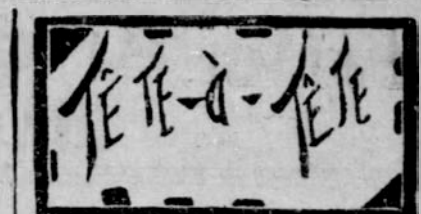
-PRESS VIEWS-

A New Approach

The repeated failure of the unity talks prompts another reflection,—and that is that it is not a new formula of communal apportionment that is wanted but a new approach to the entire problem. Lasting unity is possible only on the basis of the economic organisation of the masses. Once they become conscious of their real economic interests they will refuse to be divided communally. Intensive constructive work from this approach should be a principal task with the political leaders. Even agreed formula if ever the communal leaders can be made to agree on any formula, can at best be only make-shift solution. But it must not be taken for a permanent solution. And when the attempts at finding such a formula fail the real work lies in educating people about unity with the new approach we have indicated above.—"People."

Amazing Audacity

We are surprised to learn from a Reuter's cable that the Cotton Trade League of Manchester has expressed "deep disappointment" at the Indian budget proposals. "Fear is expressed," Reuter adds, "that failure on the part of India to implement the policy of goodwill is likely adversely to affect the efforts being made to extend the use of Indian cotton." This is amazing audacity. The Government of India have, in the teeth of continued opposition from the people of India, fully carried out the provisions of the Ottawa Pact, and the British manufacturers have been accorded, at a high cost to the Indian consumers, ample preference in the Indian market. What more does Lancashire expect to get? What more proof of "goodwill" can the agents of the British Government in India offer?—"Tribune."



"It is" Mr. Tottenham the Army Secretary is reported to have declared in the Legislative Assembly, "obvious to any but a congenial idiot, that at the present rate the army can never be Indianised".

Indians need not protest against the language or against the blind eye that Mr. Tottenham turned towards the future. After all he is a true-born Britisher.

In his letter to "The Chronicle" on the Bombay Government's Land Revenue policy, Mr. M. H. Gazdar drew the attention of the Government to the significance of S. B. K. B. Jam Jan Mohammed Khan making his "maiden" speech—since he broke his silence after years of membership, why not old-spinner speech?—in support of the censure motion.

Now for the last twenty-four hours we have been trying to place Mr. S. B. K. B. etc. The name sounded familiar. Where had we come across it? We have just remembered.

The S. B. K. B. is one of the two gentlemen who wrote to the press some time ago that when in doubt—that is in the absence of any party decision—they took their lead from their leader. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto. So although Mr. Gazdar has stolen a 24 hours' march, let us rush to draw the attention of the Hon. Sir Shah Nawaz to the fact of his follower of ensuring Government. He must do something to remove any possible misunderstanding arising thereby between "Government" and himself as the leader of Mr. Jam Jan Mahomed Khan.

Doctor Joseph Alban D'Souza M.L.C., said in the Council the other day that one ounce of whisky was equal to one ounce of butter.

Dish ish wonderful. Shtagg-g-g-ernly Wond'ful. Hi-hi-hie-hieup.

Now what the Doctor should do is to work out the avoirdupois value in terms of butter of—
(1) a chhotu pipe dose of opium, and
(2) a "shot" of (a) morphine, (b) cocaine, and (c) heroin.

At this stage our junior colleague sought to butt in with his own posers, etc., but we firmly refused to indulge him.

Dr. De Souza, representing the Indian Christian community, said that there was the unique feature of the provision of one crore of rupees for the uplift of the masses. It was so unique in the history of the Government of India's budgets that this year's Budget could be called the first people's Budget as opposed to the capitalists' Budgets in the previous years.

—Assembly Proceeding.
It is rumoured that members of the "Treasury Bench" rose in a body and were about to bow thanks to Dr. De Souza when suddenly catching sight of Gandhi caps in front of them, they blushed, changed colour again, sat down rather abruptly but with a considerable amount of Executive dignity and began to glare at the floor.

An earthquake shock of great intensity lasting for about a couple of minutes is reported to have been felt at Moradabad the other day.

There were, happily, no casualties and no serious damage was done. But, for the sake of his town and its people, Sir Md. Yakub must take it as a warning.

It wasn't Moradabad alone that was affected. The earthquake with its epicentre in Rohilkhand spread up to Lucknow on one side and Delhi on the other taking in its stride Meerut, Muttra, etc.

So that the Hon. Member for Rohilkhand owes the obvious duty not only to his unfortunate constituency but to the innocent neighbourhood also.

According to Bori Bunder "The British Government's notification at a time like the present, that the defensive services are to be strengthened is courageous."

Yes, it does require courage, doesn't it, to entertain lively fears of attack.

"TENACITY" OF SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN

Farewell Dinner At Delhi.

—Lucknow Paper.

So that's why, that's how and that's that.

Leave It To Future Govt. Of India

Sir Samuel Hoare Opposes Move To Safeguard Inter-Imperial Trade

LONDON, March 5.
In the Committee stage of the India Bill the amendment proposed by Mr. Daniel Somerville providing sub-section F of Clause XII to apply also to British Empire goods was defeated by 274 votes to 49. Clause XII was adopted by 244 votes to 76.

Empire Trade Relations
The whole question of Empire trade relations with India was debated on Mr. Daniel Somerville's amendment providing that sub-section F clause 12 apply also to British Empire goods. The mover contended it would be a serious thing that Colonial and Dominion imports were not safeguarded when public opinion strongly favoured inter-imperial trade.

Sir Samuel Hoare said the basis of the Government's proposals under this sub-section was the long connection between British India and the British trade. It was so extensive, existed so long and conferred so many benefits on India, that it undoubtedly had claim for special treatment. No such state of affairs existed with other parts of the Empire. It would be a mistake for Britain to undertake this obligation.

Sir Samuel reminded the House that India in the past had bitter controversies with the Dominions. He said "as Secretary of State I have very strong views regarding the justice of certain Indian claims."

In view of past history it was necessary to let the future Government of India negotiate its own treaties with the Empire. If we deprive India of the instrument of negotiation she would be without a lever in dealing with questions such as emigration."

Wedgwood's Proposal Defeated
Col. J. C. Wedgwood proposed the omission of the word "legitimate" from sub-section C of Clause 12 contending that the word appeared to mean legal and was not on the whole in the interests of the minorities.

It was agreed on the suggestion of the Chairman to discuss simultaneously the subsequent amendment by Col. Wedgwood substituting "religious, racial and political" for legitimate. Col. Wedgwood in the course of his speech urged the importance of protecting the rights of the minorities in the States.

Sir Samuel Hoare resisting the amendment, said Col. Wedgwood was overemphasising the importance of the word legitimate. He said anyway if it did not bring in the question of the Indian States it would make no difference as far as they were concerned.

The proposal was defeated by 277 votes to 69.

Pensioners Reassured
Sir Samuel Hoare moved the addition "firstly persons who have been members of the Public Services, secondly dependants of persons who are or have been members of the Public Services" to those whose rights and legitimate interests have been safeguarded under sub-section D. He referred to the fears of the Services that the Governor-General

might not be entitled to insist on the provision of adequate sums for pensions.

Sir Samuel emphasised for the purpose of reassuring pensioners that the responsibility of seeing that the money was provided would be upon Parliament and the Secretary of State. It would be our responsibility to see that the Governor-General provides sufficiency of funds from Indian revenues. The Amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Butler's Protest

The amendment was rejected by 274 votes to 49.

Mr. George Hall (Labour) moved that sub-section F shall not apply if the Indian Act was designed as a protection against discriminatory penal treatment of Indian Goods. He said the object of the amendment was to secure reciprocity. He cited as an instance the case of Indian steel and said if imports were largely increased, there might be an outcry in Britain for protection against it, but the Indian legislation might be restricted from taking similar action.

Mr. R. Butler protested against the suggestion of the possibility of Britain adopting such an attitude towards India. "We do not care to contemplate such an idea," Mr. Butler said Mr. Hall's view would be better met by reliance on the Instruments of Instruction. He pointed out that the matter had been carefully considered by the Select Committee, which recommended the wording of the second paragraph of Section 14 of the Instrument of Instruction.

Mr. Butler undertook that the Government would consider the terms of the draft Instrument with a view to ensuring that Mr. Hall's viewpoint would be met. On this understanding the amendment was withdrawn.

Servant of Governor-General.

Clause 12 was adopted and Clause 13 also agreed to after two amendments by Mr. Morgan Jones had been disposed of, one of which was withdrawn and the other rejected. Clause 14 was agreed to with two drafting amendments moved by Mr. Somerville.

Mr. W. Nunn (Con.) moved an amendment to Clause 15 providing the Financial Adviser to have access to all records, documents and information in any department of the Federal Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare warned that it would appear from the amendment that they were constituting the Adviser as a rival to the Finance Minister. That was not the Government's intention. The Adviser would be definitely a servant of the Governor-General. Sir Samuel added that the latter would be fully empowered by Clause 17 sub-section 4 to obtain

BRITISH TRADE IMPROVES

Lloyd's Bank Monthly Report Says Position Is Satisfactory

LONDON, March 5.
Commenting on the industrial situation, the Lloyd's Bank in its monthly review for March says "Recent indications show that internal trade on the whole is well maintained, and that the recent sporadic feeling of pessimism is in no way justified. It is true that the combination of cheap money and restricted opportunities for trade, especially in the international field, has diverted a certain quantity of capital into speculative activities of an unsound character, but the amount involved is very small, and recent episodes are purely surface movements."

The fundamental trade position of the country remains as sound as it was at the end of last year, and the current trade statistics are good.—B. O. W.

HITLER POSTPONES TALK WITH SIMON

Fuhrer Is Suffering From Cold, Say Officials

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, March 5.

Sir John Simon's visit has not been cancelled, but only postponed a Foreign Office spokesman indicated to Reuters correspondent, and suggested that a fresh date might be arranged depending on Herr Hitler's health. Meanwhile Hitler had a two hours conversation with Herr Ribbentrop, the Disarmament Specialist in the afternoon, when they doubtless discussed the British White Paper. It is learned that a conference of high officials was held in the Chancellery last night, after Hitler had learned the contents of the White Paper and the decision to postpone the visit was taken by Herr Hitler himself in the morning with the approval of Baron Von Neurath.

An earlier message said:—News of the postponement of the visit of Sir John Simon and Mr. Eden to Berlin owing to Herr Hitler's indisposition was announced by the Foreign Minister to the British Ambassador. Apparently no indication is given of how long it might be necessary to postpone the conversations.

Official quarters refuse to comment on the postponement, and reiterate that Herr Hitler is suffering from a slight cold.

SPEEDBOATS TO ATTACK CHINESE PIRATES

High Powered Vessels Pass Final Tests At Southampton

LONDON, March 5.

The final trials have been completed at Southampton of the high-powered and heavily armoured speedboats for use as pirate and smuggler chasers on the Chinese rivers and coasts. The first, named the Kuanwei, will be shipped during the week-end consigned to the Chinese Customs authorities. The vessels which draw only 2 feet, are 45 feet long and are equipped with wireless, machine guns and water-tight compartments practically unsinkable. The speed is kept a secret, but is over 30 knots.—Reuters.

RADHASWAMI TRUST ILLEGAL

LONDON, March 6.

The Privy Council has allowed an appeal against the decree of the High Court of Allahabad of December 6, 1929, relating to the Radha Swami Trust. The Privy Council declared that the trust was not in law a legal and valid trust.—Reuters Special.

the information he required. The amendment was withdrawn. Mr. Herbert Williams (Con.) moved an amendment omitting the necessity of the Governor-General consulting Ministers after his first appointment.

Sir Samuel Hoare, resisting the proposal, said he hoped the adviser would be in closest touch with the Ministers. It was important to have a man acceptable to both sides of the Government. The amendment was withdrawn.

On the motion for the adoption of Clause 15, Sir Stafford Cripps thought the experience of Finance Advisers elsewhere in the Empire suggested that they would try to curtail social services, because they genuinely believed in the orthodox system of capitalist finance. He said Labourites would therefore vote against the clause because the Adviser would be able to bar effective work by Ministers.

The Clause was adopted by 280 votes to 34. The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

If India Had Swaraj Govt.?

POPULAR ATTACK ON BUDGET PROPOSALS

(Continued from Page 1)

amongst whom there was already the standard-grad congressmen. In Dr. Le Souza's opinion the Government could succeed in their objective only by real social service. Schemes for protecting agriculture as an industry and increasing the purchasing power of the masses were essential. Thousands of unemployed graduates could be used in carrying out the desired object.

Mr. Basanta Kumar Das said that India was bled white during the war to make the world safe for democracy, now India was being drained off her gold to save the world from an economic breakdown. He objected to the postal department being treated on rigid commercial principles, and wished for a reduction in the postal charges.

Dealing with problems of Assam, the speaker emphasised that the finance of the province were in a desperate condition and were in urgent need of help. Innumerable deaths had occurred through scarcity, and when Congress workers had visited the villages for humanitarian work the Government suspected their movements. The speaker urged for the transfer of Sylhet and Cachar districts to Bengal.

VIRTUES OF TRUTHS

Dr. Khan Sahib said that his side of the House aimed at teaching the Government benches the virtues of truth-telling, honesty and respect for the rights of others. "We disturb the pleasure of laziness which the honourable members who occupy the Treasury benches are accustomed to, for generations. (Laughter.) We are here to tell them that unless you change your old and corrupt policy, you will be thrown into the waste paper basket and not even kept in museums as curiosities."

The President: The Honorable Member should come to the budget. (Laughter.)

Mr. Shamail: This is our budget. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Dr. Khan Sahib, said that Sir Joseph Bhore had the other day sermonised with lifted hands and raised eyes while he (Sir Joseph Bhore) received a substantial remuneration for doing so. As far the gentleman who had climbed from the bottom of the ladder (Mr. D'Souza of the Railway Board) the speaker wished that the official had been there to tell them of the corruption in the railways, where not a bale of cotton was moved without a bribe and all money received was distributed according to the pay of the officials. When a station-master could make three thousand, why was any pay given to them?

Referring to the Finance Member's statement that the roads construction in the tribal area would not be implemented by force Dr. Khan Sahib read to the House the text of a petition received from the people of Tirah, and speaking for two lakhs of people. The petition stated that they would resist the construction of roads and that they did not mind being buried in that effort to prevent their children being made into slaves. (Opposition cheers.)

Continuing Dr. Khan said that interpreters between the British and tribal people were corrupt adventures and many British officials knew the true state of affairs but had not the courage to expose it. Dr. Khan Sahib added that the publicity officer of the Frontier Government was a man whose father was peon in a church on five rupees a month.

Mr. Metcalfe, on a point of order asked whether the honourable member was in order in attacking by name as a corrupt adventure a distinguished public servant, who was not a member of the House to defend himself.

The President asked the member not to attack any officer by name.

Resuming, Dr. Khan Sahib said that officials in the Frontier had bought large squares of land in Bahawalpur, and built places and asked where they got the money to do so. He was sorry that Sir Pearce had met with an accidental death, for after his death two important files had disappeared. Continuing, Dr. Khan characterised as untrue the Home Member's statement that his brother, Abdul Ghaffar Khan, had refused to see the Chief Commissioner and the Governor of the Province, whereas, as a matter of fact, Abdul Ghaffar had seen them, similarly the drama complained of by the

Home Member was enacted a year after the death of a British officer. "MOST OBJECTIONABLE" LANGUAGE

Sir Nripendra Sircar, leader of the House, wished to place on record his protest against the kind of language used in the Assembly by the previous speakers. (Cheers.) Such language, he emphasised, was used by the exponents of the art of non-violence in thought, word and deed. An idea of the violence of the language of Dr. Khan Sahib could be gathered by his statement that members of the Treasury Benches being thieves did not like to expose other thieves because they shared in the booty. From this statement the House could infer Dr. Khan's non-violence in other matters as well. They had been told of corruption in the Government service. Sir Nripendra Sircar observed: "In a service which contains thousands of people, there must be some amount of corruption. But the language used by Dr. Khan is certainly most objectionable." (Cheers.) Proceedings, Sir N. Sircar, referred to Gandhi's own statement about corruption in the Congress.

Mr. Ranga: We are honest enough to own it.

There were other interruptions from the Congress benches at this stage.

Munshi Iswar Saran, on a point of order, said that the speech of a particular member may be right or wrong, and asked whether the conduct of the Congress was the question the House was considering.

The President: There is no point of order. There is no doubt that strong language was used on one side, and it is for the other side whether equally strong language should be used. (Hear hear mostly from the Congress benches.)

Sir N. N. Sircar reminded the House that while that kind of language was used by the previous speaker, we raised not a single interruption, but there are members who are over-sensitive themselves about the slightest criticism and raise the most terrible howl for anything said in reply.

Mr. Fazul Haq: On what item of the budget is Sir Nripendra Sircar speaking?

Sir N. N. Sircar: On the necessity of spending money on the police for keeping people in order. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Abdullahi Haroon said that the Finance Member had underestimated the income of the Government for the next year from sugar import duty. Instead of 175 lakhs they could easily expect 5-12 crores; even the Indian Sugar Mills Association expected a yield of 3-12 crores. At least 75 lakhs of this amount, the speaker suggested, should be spent in improving the quality and quantity of sugarcane, so that the sugar industry need not come to the Government in the future for subsidy.

HOW LONG THIS WASTE?

Turning to the expenditure, on the Frontier, he said, the Government was spending 180 lakhs annually over the constabulary. There was a loss of two crores on strategic lines and several crores in keeping an army. It all came to about 15 crores. Thus the Government spent hundreds of crores of rupees during the last 70 years. "How long", he asked, "are you going to waste money like this, particularly when there was no fear of aggression from Afghanistan and Russia."

AVOID PROVINCIAL JEALOUSIES

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that he could not congratulate the Finance Member as he proposed to continue the policy of the Government which aggravated the rich and impoverished the poor. This year's surplus should have been better spent for reducing indirect taxation to bring about an equilibrium between direct and indirect taxation. He hoped that the expenditure of a crore for rural uplift would not send the provincial governments to sleep with regard to their responsibilities towards the rural population. What was really wanted in the villages was a reduction of indebtedness. As regards the programme of road construction, as long as it created a civilising influence on the tribal people this step was in the right direction. He opposed the

(Continued on page 2.)

Veteran President Of Czechoslovakia

Prof. Masaryk Celebrates 85th Birthday To-day

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, Tomas G. Masaryk, celebrates to-day (March 7th) his 85th birthday. He has been head of the State since its restoration in the autumn of 1918. In recognition of his services for the independence of the State an exception was made in the Constitution, whereby the re-election of the first President was not limited to only two periods in succession.

Born in a poor South Moravian family, he is of Slovak origin in

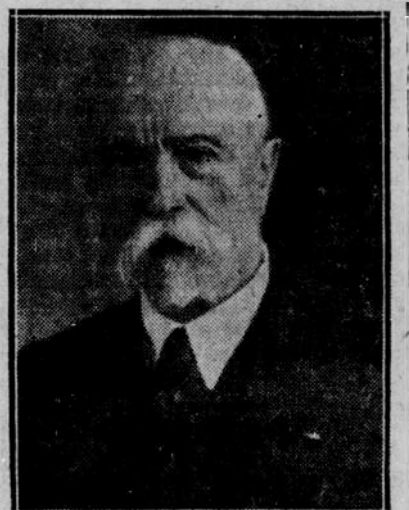
turned to academic work after preparing himself by a study of English and Russian philosophy, he built up the Czech nationalist philosophy and sought the meaning of Czech history in the humanitarian idea. In a series of books, especially in the "Czech Question," he expressed this conception which became the theoretical basis of his renewed political activity in the first decade of the present century.

LEADER OF REVOLT.

His European orientation and his special interest in the Slavonic nations, particularly Russia, as may be seen by his book, "The Spirit of Russia," led him to a sharp criticism of the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary. During the political trials against the Yugoslavs he revealed the shady methods used by the Monarchy in its Balkan policy. Thus, on grounds of principle he found himself in opposition to the Monarchy he lost his faith in its mission and "raison d'être," and when the War broke out he went abroad in order to organize the Czechoslovak rebellion against the Hapsburgs. He was its leader as president of the Czechoslovak National Council, the leading body of the Czechoslovak political emigration and of the Czechoslovak revolutionary movement he made known the Czechoslovak cause in Switzerland, France, England, Russia and the United States, and returned as a victor and head of the new State in December 1918.

HIS LITERARY WORKS.

In a remarkable book, "The New Europe," he explained in French and English the programme of the Czechoslovak revolutionary movement he caused it to be included among the war aims for the Allied Powers and outlined a plan of a new Europe according to Czechoslovak ideas. In his book of memoirs entitled "Svetova Revoluce," 1925, which appeared in all the world languages, he describes the leading part he played in the struggle for the political freedom of the nation. He was made President of the restored State in 1918, was confirmed in his office by the elections of 1920 and was re-elected in 1927 and 1934.



PRESIDENT MASARYK.

his father's side and of Czech origin in his mother's, so that he is almost a prototype of the synthesis of these two branches of the Czechoslovak nation. His university studies and the beginnings of his university career are connected with Vienna, once the capital of the Hapsburg Monarchy. By his marriage with a cultivated American lady he came into close contact with the Anglo-Saxon world. When in 1882 he arrived in Prague as Professor of Philosophy at the Czech University, the centre of the Czech national and cultural life, he started a scientific and critical movement in which he was not only the organizer but also a stubborn fighter for scientific truth against the prejudices of public opinion.

At the beginning of the nineties he entered politics, but soon re-

BRITISH NAVY ESTIMATES

Increased Expenditure Provides For Large Repairs And Modernisation

LONDON, March 6.

A net total expenditure of £60,050,000 which is an increase of 3,500,000 and an increase of 2,000 personnel as compared with 1934, is provided in the Navy Estimates for 1935.

The increased expenditure includes £2,553,604 provision for maintenance of the fleet due mainly to the cost of large repairs, modernisation of capital ships and partially for remedying deficiencies of the defensive material and stores equipment. Also 535,000 increase for the fleet of the air arm and 245,196 for the normal progress of the new construction which consists of three cruisers, one leader, eight destroyers, three submarines, one submarine depot-ship, four sloops, one surveying ship and seven small vessels.

The increase in personnel is chiefly due to the replacement of the old ships and the expansion of the fleet of the air arm. The first Lord of the Admiralty points out that building of new cruisers, destroyers and submarines continues governed by the London Naval Treaty until Dec. 31, 1936. Until then the British Commonwealth of Nations may only lay down under the Treaty the Replacement tonnage for cruisers and submarines becoming over-age before the end of 1936 and for the destroyers becoming over-age before end 1938. These limitations have been borne in mind in fixing the programme for 1935. "The number of cruisers is normal since the Treaty. The fourth cruiser included in the 1933 programme will be ultimately transferred to 1934 and was to provide Australia with the replacement for the cruiser "Brisbane." This had now been fulfilled. The number of the destroyers and submarines was the same as in the previous years, after the treaty.

Interesting features mentioned in the explanatory notes are the equipment of ships with navigational instruments of higher efficiency including speed and distance recorders, automatic course-recorders, echo-sounding gear and in fact all submarines will now be fitted with the Davis Escape Apparatus.—Reuters Special.

GREEK REBELS ON THE RETREAT

Government Expect Capitulation By Wednesday

ATHENS, March 5.

The situation in the rebellion to-day is that the rebels on the mainland have been forced to retreat over the river Struma to Serres where they are being pursued by Government troops advancing from Salonika and Xanthi.

General Kondylis, Minister for War, is personally commanding the operations. The morale of the rebels under General Kameiros is described to have been greatly lowered.

Aeroplanes dropped pamphlets among the rebels containing a message that Government had realised that they were forced into the rebellion by rebel officers who were hiding the truth from them. It called on them to surrender.

It is expected that they will capitulate. Government claim that all islands are loyal excepting Crete whither punitive aeroplane expeditions have been sent.

Business has resumed in Athens, Salonika and other towns. Government expect that the rebellion will finally be quashed to-morrow.

Government have prohibited private commercial aeroplanes from flying over Greece until further notice.—Reuters.

MISHAP TO OXFORD BOAT IN TRIAL

New Fletcher Row Locks Smashed And Outing Abandoned

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 5.

Before the Oxford Boat race crew had gone 100 yards on their first outing at Goring to-day, three of their new Fletcher rowlocks were smashed and the outing abandoned. The Fletcher row-lock which was fitted with a moving portion like a swinging gate, was installed because Bankers the 14 stone number 6, smashed six oars while training. All the crew except numbers 3 and 5 are fitted with Fletcher rowlocks.

"OBJECTS AND PARTS" COMPETITION

RESULTS

will be announced in.
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SUNDAY EDITION

OF
MARCH 10TH

Value Of Honey And Natural Foods

A QUESTION FOR MEDICAL MEN

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir,—In 1933, the "London Times" opened up its columns for correspondence under the above caption and a number of readers took the opportunity of setting down their experiences.

In the issue of the 23rd June of that year, one of such correspondents puts a very pertinent question to the Medical Profession and I reproduce an extract therefrom:—

"In connection with the valuable letters on 'Natural Foods' which have lately appeared in your columns it would be most interesting if one of your correspondents would explain why glucose is now so generally recommended to invalids by their medical advisers, while honey is rarely mentioned. Presumably, this glucose is manufactured from common starch by the aid of an acid and heat; honey is a natural food ready for consumption without the intervention of any 'processing' by man. Honey contains not only the desirable glucose (dextrose) but also that far more valuable and comparatively rare sugar—levulose. Honey also contains traces of many things—e.g. iron, iodine & the elimination of which from our sophisticated diets is one of the tragedies of civilisation."

I have been longing to ask the same question to the Profession in India. Some years ago the "Lancet" gave prominent publicity to the value of honey as a natural food. Among the many things said in favour of honey, the most important one is that it energises the heart. Patients in a sinking condition have derived great benefit from it. Several hospitals in England have brought honey into daily use.

Will some of your readers contribute through your columns their experiences or information about honey and other "natural" foods?—Yours, etc., "NATURAS VIS MEDICA-PRIX", Bombay, March 6.

Broadcasting Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir,—Recently there appeared an advertisement by the Station Director, Calcutta Broadcasting Station inviting applications for the Station Engineer's post. Ordinarily the Government selects candidates even for smaller jobs through the agency of the Public Services Commission (India). The Indian State Broadcasting Service is under the Central Government. The Standing Finance Committee has sanctioned a recurring grant for the Delhi Station and an attached office. It is hoped that the Government will at least make the new appointments through the Public Services Commission which is a just and competent body.—Yours, etc.

FAIRPLAY.

Ajra Enquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."—Sir,—I read the long letter of explanation sent by Mohd. Yusuf Sobhani on behalf of the General Secretary, Ajra Relief Committee with very great surprise. The arguments put forward by Mr. Sobhani in defence of the Committee's action are absurd. He seems to think that just because a few rich people contributed to the fund the whole thing could not be treated as it was a family concern and the Muslim community at large had no interest in seeing that the fund was properly administered. All I can say is that the writer is totally ignorant of the fundamental rules in respect of public funds, which is that irrespective of who and how many contributed to the fund, the public or community at large has a voice in the expenditure of those funds. In almost all these cases it is obvious that it is the rich people alone who will pay because it is only they that can, but at no time till now have I heard the argument that only those few, who have contributed have a voice in the expenditure.

Mr. Sobhani, then, goes on to

defend the committee's action in engaging the services of a non-Muslim lawyer. Every one who is conversant with the origin of the events that resulted in the tragic firing at Ajra knows that the matters in issue before the inquiry are questions of religion and law. And the question of the right of planting of the sandal wood trees has ultimately to be decided with reference to the rules of the Shariat. That being so it is quite natural that a competent Muslim lawyer could understand the point of view of the Ajra Muslim and represent their cause more effectively than a non-Muslim. If there was a total lack of talent in the community one can understand the reason for engaging persons not belonging to the community but the Muslims can boast of as good legal brains as any other community and is, therefore, it is all the more surprising that such a thing has been done.

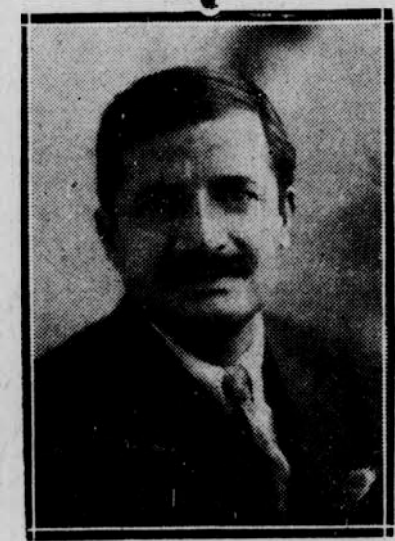
It is certainly not communalism to say that it is desirable that funds collected from a particular community for the purpose of the community should be expended as far as possible in securing the services of people of the same community. Such a sentiment is not destructive but helps to strengthen and build up the community which is a unit of the larger body of the nation. Supposing the Parsees had collected funds for a purpose in which the Parsees as a community were interested would they not try as far as possible and see that a Parsee is engaged to represent their interests. And if they did would there be anything discreditable about it? On the contrary it is that healthy sentiment that has contributed materially to the solidarity and prosperity of the Parsee community.

As for the satisfaction which Mr. Sobhani says is felt by the Ajra Kohapur Muslims with the arrangements, the better. It seems as if they have only Hobson's choice.—Yours, etc.

MOHAMED EBRAHIM,
No. 11, Mirza Ali Street,
Bombay No. 9.

INDIANS AS UNDER-DOGS IN ZANZIBAR

(Continued from page 6.)—Indians are affected. However his Excellency has not the same feeling whenever the question of reduction of the same of the few European officers is raised in Zanzibar, which alone is the panacea for the cure of the economic ailment of the country. His Excellency admits that "of the 36 firms engaged in export business, for the seasonal year before the introduction of licensing, fourteen operated under 100 bales each, 13 between 100 and 5,000 bales, and nine over 5,000. Of the latter, one man handled one-third of the total crop of 55,511 bales. For the pe-



Mr. Beharilal Anantani, Secretary, Indian National Association of Zanzibar and Editor of the "Zanzibar Voice".

riod, October 1 to December 31, 1934, only 7 firms have taken out exporters' licenses. Of these 5 are Indians." This admission is self-explanatory as to the resulting elimination of Indian exporters from the field of business. Indeed after the sweeping closure of the firms dealing in exports amounting to 100 bales, it amounts to the closure of about 29 firms, all Indian. For all intents and purposes they have to live as the under-dogs of the Clove Growers' Association, created with the one definite object of eliminating them.

"Let India remember," Mr. Anantani concluded, "that she in general and Bombay in particular is the principal market for the Zanzibar quality cloves. By purchasing this quality cloves from the Clove Growers' Association, Bombay helps to perpetrate the insult to the national honour of India which has been so fatally assailed by one stroke of pen. Zanzibar is watching closely how far India is prepared to swallow this national insult. Let Bombay answer in unequivocal terms."

Sir James Grigg Justifies Gold Export

(Continued from column 7.)

granting of payments to the provinces without impartial enquiries as it would give birth to provincial jealousies. He expressed the hope that the interest of Labour would be safeguarded by the election of a Labour member to the proposed Advisory Council of Industry Research Institute.

DEAD TO PEOPLE'S CRY.

Mr. L. K. Maitra was glad that the budget had the minimum number of prophesies. The Finance Member, he said, had thought of pampering to the services, but the Government was dead to the cries of the people groaning under the weight of taxation.

No harm could have been done, he continued, if the restoration of the salary cut was postponed for some years and the so-called pledge had no moral sanction. Every instalment of reform meant greater financial injustice to Bengal and now, the speaker pointed out the monster of communalism had also been forced on Bengal. As regards the salt import duty, his constituents were prepared for sacrifice in the larger national interests provided the proceeds of the import duty were used entirely in developing the salt resources of Bengal.

CUTS RESTORED WHILE BUREAUS REMAIN.

Mr. Mathradas Vissanji devoted the greater part of his speech to an attack on the restoration of the salary cut. The depression era, he declared, had not ended, the price level was very low, and the general economic condition of the country bad. The restoration of the salary cut in full was, therefore, premature. The Government of Britain, which was prosperous, only partially removed the cut. Why in India which was poor should the restoration be complete, especially when relief to the taxpayer was so little? The postal charges had not been modified and the prospect of the quarter-anna postcard and the half-anna letter remained remote. Why did not Government at least restore the quarter-anna postcard which would have been appreciated by the masses? It would not cost much. When, therefore, all the burdens of the people remained, the salary cut had been restored fully, adding to the financial embarrassment of the provincial Governments. The removal of the export duty on raw skins was wrong, for Government lost revenue and the tanning trade was affected.

STORY OF A "WICKED WIFE."—Mr. Ramnarayansingh said that there was no Government of the people in the country. What right then had Sir James Grigg to present the budget and how did the question of its consideration arise? (Laughter). The people of India paid this Government only to be tortured by it. The Simon Commission had severely condemned the neglect of backward tracts. He asked why such areas were not considered fit to be governed by Law and were being governed by Executive orders. The stage had arrived when the people were determined to adopt tactics which a person adopted against his wicked wife who always did contrary to what he said. One day while crossing a river he suggested that the wife should go over the bridge and he himself would wade through the river. The wife did the contrary, with the result that she was drowned (Laughter).

DEATH DUTIES.—Sir Henry Grigg suggested the imposition of death duties and heavy import duty on patent medicines. He pleaded for a larger grant to the Health Department and declared: "If yellow fever entered India God save the country." Sir Henry then proceeded to speak on the defence estimates, but was constantly interrupted by the Congress Party. He said that defence expenditure was reasonable as it stood at 44-1/2 crores including eight crores of military pensions whereas in England the defence cost was 151 crores and pensions cost 60 crores in addition. The army was the real nation building department (A voice:—Plausible propaganda). But for the army the members of the Assembly could not meet here (A voice: Shut up).

Sir Henry Grigg:—Say that outside and I will shut up in a second.

THE BR. SOLDIER.—Continuing Sir Henry Grigg said that not a single British soldier could be reduced, because they maintained the equipage. Could any one deny that if British troops left, they would be recalled by wireless? (A voice: We deny that. They will die of starvation). Sir Henry Grigg said that he wanted a serious beginning to be made to enable Indians to control the defences of their country and wanted military cars, aeroplanes and the other materials to be made in India instead of being purchased from England.

PANT HITS BACK.—Pundit Govind Vallabh Pant regretted the attitude and temper displayed by Sir N. N. Sircar over Dr. Khan's speech relating to corruption. Perhaps he was lacking in humour. Did not Sir N. N. Sircar himself set the ball rolling when the other day in discussing the important question of the J. P. C. Report, he indiscriminately charged every one in the Congress with corruption, the grossest kind or that they stole money?

Sir N. N. Sircar interrupting denied having ever said that Congressmen had stolen money or things of that kind.

Pundit Pant said that he remembered Sir N. N. Sircar as having stated that the Congress had raised one crore of rupees and no accounts had been published that Congressmen had been practically exploiting the public and were using even motor cars. The fact was that Seth Jammalal Bajaj was the treasurer of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and its accounts were audited and presented.

Sir N. N. Sircar:—I deny that I ever said that the Tilak Swaraj Fund was not published.

Pundit Pant:—The vehemence of Sir N. N. Sircar's denunciation suggests that he has realised the blunder he made.

IMPERIALISM IS DOMINANT FEATURE.—Referring to the budget Pundit Pant reiterated the suggestion of the Welby Commission that the financial year could begin from October or November after the rains, instead of following the English practice and gambling on the rains. He objected to the surplus being spent on a subject like aviation or removal of the Pusa Institute and wanted not only the present surplus, but all the surplus of all future years to be automatically transferred to the Rural Re-organisation Fund. The military expenditure had been said to be high by only sixty lakhs, but according to the speaker's reading, it was one hundred and twenty lakhs. In fact the dominant characteristic of the budget was Imperialism. There were top-heavy administration, fabulously high salary for the higher ranks, similarly miserable pittance to the lower rank, drain of gold, then home charges, all combining to maintain the stranglehold of Imperialism.

FACT ABOUT BALANCED BUDGET.—It had been claimed that Sir James Grigg had balanced the budget. The fact was that no less than forty-eight crores of taxation had been added, during the last five years when India was passing through a very acute economic slump. Such a policy could only be described as perverse, anti-national and detrimental to the larger interests of the country. The remedy lay in Sir James Grigg not fearing jail, but in shedding that fear and embarking on schemes to raise the standard of living of the people and reducing the level of taxation, in short abandon the imperialist outlook of the present Government. There should be planning out of a big scheme of industrialisation and mechanisation. In short there should be nationalisation of the key industries.

(Mr. Joshi:—Hear hear.) If there was a Swaraj Government, he would recommend raising a loan of one hundred crores for village uplift.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.—Sir James Grigg was cheered when he rose to reply on the two days' debate. Sir James said he did not propose to follow Pandit Pant into dreamland and should like to have more time to understand the prospect of raising a loan of a hundred crores a year from the impoverished people of India and would like to learn from Pandit Pant the exact method he proposed to adopt to do that. Sir James Grigg said that the debate centred on two points incidental to his story. One related to revenue tariffs and the other to export of gold. The Finance Member said:—

SPECIOUS ARGUMENT.—"The argument against me appears to be as follows. The people are very poor and they are compelled to sell their gold. Therefore, discourage them from selling

gold. I would have understood, if you had said try to make them less poor, so that they need not sell their gold. Indeed, I should have agreed with you. But I have not heard from the party opposite a single practical suggestion for making the lot of the cultivator less hard. What good are you going to do to the cultivator by making it impossible for him to sell gold or making it more difficult?"

NOT A GOOD WAY.—The Finance Member said one suggestion was for the imposition of a moderate export duty, which would ultimately fall on the seller. That would not be a very good way of helping the poor. If gold export were prohibited, then the poor in distress would not be able to fall on the last reserve on which he made a profit up to 70 per cent and would have to borrow from the moneylender at a high rate of interest. This too was not a very agreeable alternative.

DEPRIVING RICH OF PROFITS.—Continuing Sir James Grigg said supposing those who parted with gold were not poor, then the prohibition would deprive them of the chance of selling gold at a very handsome profit and investing the proceeds in other forms of property, many of which would yield an annual income and increase their well being. That that had been the case was clear from the growth of postal cash certificates and savings bank deposits.

GOVT. WAY.—Sir James Grigg said that Government were tackling that problem directly by the measure for agricultural research and marketing, grants to handloom and sericulture industries, the dairy industry and such other measures. They were also assisting the provinces by setting aside a crore of rupees for work in villages. "When all is said and done this is only one side of the problem. At the other end, there is the need of enlarging India's export trade. This is a slow and discouraging process and requires a large amount of international good-will. It also requires that India should be prepared to increase in return her takings of the products of other countries."

GRIGG AND KHAN.—The Finance Member said he preferred to err on the side of caution, especially as there were

STATE SUBJECTS AND ACCESSION TREATIES

Allegations Against Congress Party Leader

Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference, has issued the following for publication:—

"Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, a prominent member at the Bombay Bar, it is understood has given opinion to the Princes at the latter's request on Instrument of Instruction."

Discussing its form, he says, "As to the form, it is unlikely that Act would or could be amended so as to enable the Instrument of Accession to take the form of a mutual treaty obligation, but the difficulty is not unsuperable."

The Treaty can be signed including the Agreement as to contents of the Instrument of Accession.

The Instrument of Accession can then follow the lines of the Act. Alternatively, Instrument of Accession should have certain provisions common to all States with reiterations of such portions of the original result of accession to Federation. Sub-clause seven of clause six should be omitted. In clause six after words, "He accepts" there should be added "Relevant and material portions of the Act" so that the clause will read "Ruler for himself, his heirs and successors declares that he accepts relevant and material portions of the Act as applicable to his State."

As said in earlier message Mr. Desai is of the view that all reference to States' subjects should be omitted throughout the Act. He adds that process by which Federal laws are to be made applicable to subjects by virtue of obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the Act within his State, it may be arranged that simultaneously with the passing of any Act by Federal Legislature, proclamation by the Ruler of Federal States should follow declaring that to be part of the law of the State. Clause 12 (g) is primarily and clearly in the interests of States but Clause 12 (a) read in conjunction with legislative powers of the Governor-General will be source of serious difficulty.

STRONG AMONG STATES PEOPLE.—Strong resentment prevails in

States' People's circles at the advice given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly to Princes regarding clause six of the Constitution Bill, concerning States' subjects. It is admitted that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave his opinion on the Bill to the Princes as lawyer, but by virtue of the position that he occupies in the Congress Assembly Party his advice, it is feared by States' subjects, will be used against them.

SUBJECTS SCRATCHED

The Congress has always been friendly to the aspirations of the States' people and has been pressing the Princes to liberalise the administration, set up representative institutions and grant more freedom to their subjects.

The Opposition Leaders have counselled the Princes to press for the omission of the words, "his subjects" should be omitted throughout the Act. Clause six relating to the Accession of States refers fully "his State and his subjects." Mr. Bhulabhai Desai adds, "The effect of that omission is to prevent the establishment of direct relationship between the subjects of States and the Federation." This is one of the points that the Princes are pressing the Government to amend in the Constitution."

WIRE TO BHULABHAI

The following is the copy of the telegram addressed by Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai dated 6th March 1935:—

"Your advice to Princes to omit reference to State subjects in Accession Treaties is published in to-day's press. Our people here are shocked to find peoples' leader advising Princes against peoples' interests. Will thank you if you will enlighten us. I wish to place your views before the Emergency Meeting of the Working Committee being specially convened for this purpose."

It is further understood that the proposed emergency meeting of the Working Committee will be held in Bombay on the 8th instant at 6 p.m.

liabilities they were not meeting and other liabilities such as those in connection with the separation of Burma and Provincial Autonomy. The Finance Member next dealt with other points raised. He said that Dr. Khan was grossly inconsistent. While on the one hand he asked Government to march with new ideas, Dr. Khan had ranged himself with die-hard Afridis and opposed the Government negotiating with progressive Afridis.

He informed Haji Abdullah Haroon that Government up to 1934 had spent 24 lakhs on sugar research and would spend another fourteen lakhs in the next five years. As regards the small taxpayer his proposal meant a substantial relief of one-third. Concluding Sir James Grigg said:—

NOTHING TO COMPLAIN OF—"I said in my budget speech that the budget did not satisfy me. But I am bound to say that the debate of the last two days has not increased my dissatisfaction. In essentials the budget has emerged unscathed and almost unchallenged from the discussion, which looks as if nobody has got anything better to suggest. I may perhaps thank the House for the generally friendly tone it has adopted. There have been one or two heavy and inharmonious attempts at patronage, but on the whole I have little to complain of and much to be grateful for. Let me end by repeating that I am not satisfied with this budget and that I do not regard it as anything but a beginning. I hope that future budgets will first provide for all our liabilities and then provide further relief for the taxpayer and most important of all show further visible signs of the concern of the Government of India for the welfare of the poor."

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Ronald Hugh Campbell, Minister at Paris, to be Minister at Belgrade in succession to Sir Neville Henderson, who will be relinquishing his post in the summer.

A SCRATCH

APPLY LISTERINE IMMEDIATELY

A scratch is such a simple thing—many of us neglect it entirely. Yet how dangerous—the skin is broken, germs can enter and infection set in—unless proper precaution is taken.

Whenever the skin is bruised or broken, whether by scratch, cut, sting or burn, always be safe—apply Listerine Antiseptic, full strength, at once.

Listerine kills germs, soothes the painful areas, heals the tissue and helps speed recovery. Moreover, Listerine is absolutely safe to use; deadly to germs, but harmless to the most delicate human tissues.

Always keep a bottle of Listerine on hand ready for any emergency. Use it as a daily gargle, too, to prevent colds and sore throat.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS



TAJ MAHAL Biscuits
(SWEET)

A delightful new Britannia Biscuit that can be eaten with pleasure by old and young at any time of the day. Crisp to eat, light in weight and with a delightful sweet flavour, this biscuit has won immediate popularity wherever it has been sold. Buy a tin for your children!

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THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

Every Pastille improves your vocal chord, and makes fragrant your breath. Tones your speech; During colds, On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings, There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

LOVA pastilles

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S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

Mr. Kambli Loses Temper In Council

(Continued from page 5.)

graft and corruption and the law was laughed to scorn.

Continuing, Mr. Clayton said that though he knew that at several places illicit manufacture of liquor was going on, it was difficult to arrest the persons concerned. To adopt a policy of total prohibition meant encouraging disobedience of law and hence should not be followed. Instead of the step being progressive, it would be retrograde. Temperance was not only a necessity but also a national asset. If the feeling for prohibition is created amongst the public, then, the speaker felt there was a possibility of reaching the goal of Prohibition.

Sardar D. T. K. Modi, opposing the Excise policy of the Government declared that the Excise Department had recently adopted a peculiar system of closing down licence fees.

"WEAK-KNEED" POLICY.
The combination of auction and tender system was ruinous to the interests of the old licensees. The Government should abandon this system, if it were true, because the holding of auction had been long in practice.

The opening of new shops the speaker hoped, would not lead to the reversal of the policy already laid down by the Government, because the level of prices should be kept normal by rationalisation.

He appealed to Government that the Government should not look to the revenue only but to the interests of the licensees.

Rao Bahadur Chitale supporting the motion said that a large number of offences under illicit distillation were reported from Bombay City itself. There might be some modicum of truth in saying that all the culprits could not be brought to book; but it could not be said that this offence could not be stopped by degrees. And if the figures showed that there was no decrease in the number of offences and the fact was established, as was done by him, that no measures were being taken to stop offences, then, the speaker added, it could be said that the "Abkari" Department was incompetent.

Criticising the failure of the Minister for laying down before the House the full information regarding the policy enunciated, the speaker characterised his policy as weak-kneed in so far as the Minister had failed to take the House into confidence.

If the present circumstances were to continue, concluded Rao Bahadur Chitale, the Minister could not even in a remote way reach the "declared ultimate goal of prohibition."

AGRICULTURISTS' RUINED.
Mr. V. A. Surve, supporting the motion for 'cut' said, that the Government had threatened that primary education would be stopped, if the Excise Revenue was curtailed. He felt sorry that he was forced to say that the Excise Department was a "ruin to the agriculturists."

THOSE SOLEMN PROMISES.
Sir Rafuddin Ahmed referred to the old Swaraj Party in the Council, with whose help it had been possible to introduce the principle of gradual prohibition. He said that those solemn promises were given by the Government that they would carry on the principle of gradual prohibition and he wanted to know from the Minister if that policy had been followed. Member after member in the Council had got up and asked as to what was the present Excise policy of the Government and no answer had been given. The speaker wanted to know if that was the way in which the British Government was to be carried on in India. The Representatives in the Council wanted to see that that policy laid down in 1925 was carried on. There had come a complete change in the mentality and morality of the Government. If it was necessary to open new liquor shops, then it was the duty of the Minister to come before the House with a proposal saying that it was not possible to carry on the policy of gradual prohibition. Let the new reforms begin in a sober atmosphere and not in a drunken mentality concluded Sir Rafuddin.

WHEN DEHLVI WAS LUCKY.
Dr. Dixit speaking next criticised the Excise Department for opening new shops all over the Presidency Referring to the time when the present President (Sir A. M. K. Dehlvi) was the Minister, he said that he was lucky in having the support of the Swaraj Party in enunciating the policy of gradual prohibition. At present the Minister had not got the support of the non-officials

in furthering the policy of gradual prohibition.

Referring to the repeated answers of the Minister that the policy laid down in 1925 was being followed he said that the Minister was following a policy of deception.

"POLICY OF DRIFT"
Dr. Solanki speaking on behalf of the starving millions said that Dewan Bahadur Kambli had not made up his mind as what policy he should pursue. He felt the policy that was being followed at present was a policy of drift. He narrated how educated Hindus were drinking in refuting the argument of Mr. Clayton, who said that people should be educated. He condemned the action of the Excise Department who had opened shops at the very doors of the down-trodden millions and gave every facility to them to drink. Referring to the drinking habit of even Brahmmins, he said that that was the position to which the hoary Hindu civilisation had come to. Referring to the "Gang of retired officials" he said that they were using their power to extract money from the licence holders.

SLOW BUT SATISFACTORY.

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, the Minister for Excise replying said that the present Excise policy of the Government was based on the policy of gradual prohibition laid down in 1925 and later amended in 1928. All those members who had criticised the policy of the Government had chosen to ignore the 1928 resolution of the Government. The present policy was based on the two resolutions of Government of 1925 and 1928 and also the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee of 1931. Under the resolution of 1928, the progress towards the goal would necessarily be slow. But though it was slow, it was very satisfactory. Giving figures about the sale of country liquor in the Presidency, he said that it had decreased considerably. While the consumption during 1924-25 was 15,82,125 gallons in 1933-34 it was 10,46,000. That was a sufficient proof to show that the consumption had decreased.

WHEAT GOVT. RESOLUTION MEANT.

Those who criticised the present policy had not made a good study of the Government resolution of 1928 and hence the whole argument had been based on wrong impression and so the whole case made out had fallen. According to the Government resolution, no further extension had to be made in the rural areas and the Government reserve full liberty for further extension in the rural areas. Referring to the intellectual honesty to which Mr. Chitale had referred to, the Minister stated that no period had been fixed to achieve the goal of prohibition. The closing down of liquor shops would not be progress towards the goal of prohibition but the reverse would be the effect. He further quoted the Government resolution in which it had been stated that time and stages of further rationing must be charged according to circumstances. The speaker was bound to follow the resolution of the Government. The policy laid down had been carried out without any further increase in consumption.

Rao Sahab Kulkarni, said the Minister had made incorrect statements regarding rationing. The standard of rationing laid down in 1928 was still being followed.

IN A TEMPER.
At this stage some members wanted to say something and the Minister who was excited said "I refuse to be interrupted." This was not the first time when members got up during the Minister's speech to say something about his statements.

Continuing he said that if new shops had not been opened, illicit manufacture and distillation would have continued and the policy of gradual prohibition was bound to fail. He said that in Gokarn, a Brahmin was caught red-handed manufacturing illicit liquor and he was tried and sentenced. The illicit manufacture would go on continuing and increasing if not checked. That was why new shops were opened taking care all the while that the limit of consumption is not exceeded. The Minister, in conclusion, assured the House that he would take good care that the ration did not increase.

"UNPARLIAMENTARY."

Rao Sahab Kulkarni, replying said that the Minister had lost his temper and had gone on to use unparliamentary language. This showed that he had no sound arguments to support his present policy. If the figures published in Government reports were correct then, there was an increase of 3379 gallons in the consumption of liquor. The Minister had made several baseless allegations against the speaker. If there was time

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& ITS COMPOUNDS

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For Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.
Messrs. MALLIKS, No. 5, Dal-housie Square, East, CALCUTTA.

For U.P. Central Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, etc.
Messrs. LALA BANARSI DAS KHETRY & BENIRAM MOOLCHAND, Perfumers, KANAUJ, U.P.

For South India, Bombay Presidency and Burma.
Messrs. M. A. T. ACHARYA & Co., Sri Krishna Buildings, BANGALORE CITY.

The **MYSORE PRODUCTS**, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CAR DASHES AGAINST WALL

An Oldsmobile Tourer No. W. 2241, while proceeding along the Esplanade Road towards the Museum on Wednesday evening, met with a curious accident and mounted on the pavement near the Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd., crashing the glass panes of the Building.

The chauffeur of the car, in trying to avoid another car coming towards the Flora Fountain, swerved into the Fuller Road between the Mahendra Mansions and the Senate Buildings.

There at the entrance of the street, clinging to the pavement of the Mahendra Mansions, stood a victoria and it appears, seeing the onrush of the car, the horse shied. The driver of the car, it is stated, got confused. The pavement was wide enough. The car could make its way easily between the two pillars of the building.

The next moment the car mounted the pavement, dashed along, crashed the glass panes of the windows and came to a stop after proceeding for about 10 yards.

The hood of the tourer was torn and the framework smashed. The left mudguard and the front bumper of the car were twisted out of shape and the left headlight was disjoined from its position.

Fortunately no one in the car was hurt and nobody was standing on the pavement at the time of the accident.

The driver was taken into custody and the Colaba police are investigating.

he would have been 'paid in the same coin' by the speaker.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, then complained against the procedure adopted by the Treasury benches in not getting up early during the debate to reply, so that the mover of the motion for cut could also have an opportunity to reply.

The President put the motion for 'cut' to vote and declared it was lost.

A division was demanded and it resulted in 13 voting for the motion and 54 voting against. The Non-Brahmin Party, the Sind group and the Europeans voted with the Government.

The House adjourned till Thursday (to-day) 2 p.m.

PAMPERING THE PRINCES

(Continued from page 6)

towards the Indian Princes, and the position from 'we command and you obey' is reversed into 'you dictate and we submit'. Sir Samuel Hoare's bitter frowns, biting sarcasms are changed into his most affable broad smile with quick assent and with an audacious "volte-face" he declares in effect: "Never mind the rest of India, we can safely ignore the millions and break the pledges to them with impunity, but so far as your Highnesses are concerned, I will see that the undertakings are carried out."

Three Political Wives

Thus there are various degrees of attachments and the treatment varying according to the value and need of each alliance. Sir Samuel Hoare for the present has three political wives to flirt with. Of these 'Indian India' is the favourite for the time being. She has only to ask and it is immediately given, even if it means deductions from the shares of others. Divorce or separation from that favourite wife at this juncture is unthinkable. It may mean the ruin of the entire British household. Hence she must be pampered, appeased and satisfied at all costs. This shrewd and calculating favourite 'wife', too, has realised the critical position and fully appraising her own value, she is exploiting this crisis to the fullest advantage, adhering to the old adage of 'striking hard while the iron is hot' or making hay while the sun shines.

he goes on multiplying her demands, when her co-operation is quoted at a high premium. In her presence even the next favourite, 'the Loyalist Mohammedans', pale into insignificance; the other erstwhile friends, consisting of the Constitutionalists, the Moderates, the Liberals and the non-descript, come into the third rank and as back benchers they are just now quoted at a discount. The Congress is out of the Imperial household. She is the only one in the happy state that can fight for her existence without craving and cringing for favours and patronage. In such a domestic pheno-

POONA 'PLANE' ACCIDENT

Father And Son Progressing Well

Sheth Khimji Assur Virji and his son R. K. Assur, who were involved in the Aeroplane Accident at Poona recently, are now progressing well and thank all their friends for the kind enquiries about their welfare.

SHAFI DAUDI ELECTION ENQUIRY

PATNA, March 5.

It is understood a tribunal consisting of Mr. Amarnath Chatterjee, Ex-Judge of Patna High Court, Mr. Nazbat Hussain, District Judge and Mr. A. D. Patel, Barrister, is appointed to hear the petition against the election of Mr. Shafi Daudi to the Legislative Assembly.

The tribunal is expected to sit at Patna next month.—United Press.

CALCUTTA GIFTS RAIN

CALCUTTA, March 6

Calcutta experienced a mild shower yesterday which is the first of the season. Half an inch of rainfall was recorded in the Alipore Observatory and the temperature dropped down by 4 degrees.

Cloudy weather prevailed throughout the day and further showers are expected along the Orissa-Bengal coast.—United Press.

menon in a private household, such a family tragedy would be at once terminated by the last three combining and making a common cause against both the faithless husband and his favourite wife. Is it impossible to adopt the same sensible course to put an end to this tantalising, provoking and irritating political tragic drama, that is allowed to drag on to such a cruel length, every day furnishing fresh humiliating and intolerable instances of partiality and patronage to the one and utter disregard for the rest?

(To Be Continued).

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 6 POINTS

Further Weakness In Crossrates

GOLD SOARING HIGHER AND SILVER ALSO BETTER

Trading In Grains Quiet And Featureless

On Wednesday crossrates developed further weakness.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY.

New York cotton opened weak but thereafter prices slightly improved. Later fluctuations were very irregular. There was sporadic buying by trade. The tone was quiet but steady.

NEW HIGH LEVEL IN GOLD.

London gold soared to a new high level and silver also improved a little.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED UNCHANGED

Wheat ruled quiet and featureless. Linseed witnessed no change.

METAL AND RUBBER LOWER.

Metals and rubber ruled a shade lower. Jute also was easy.

GILTED SECURITIES EASY.

The London Stock Exchange remained lifeless owing to the lack of speculative interest. Gilt-edged securities showed an easier tendency on the lack of confidence.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

New York, Mar. 6.	
Previous closing	12.38
Today's opening	12.33
Difference	-.05
Today's closing	12.32
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 6.	
Previous closing	6.90
Today's opening	6.91
Difference	+.01
Today's closing	6.92
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs. 243
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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Cotton continued to be overshadowed by the uncertain trend of sterling which brought in considerable foreign selling but the fall was arrested by sporadic buying and trade price fixing. The market appeared to be generally tried with local speculative support only a sustaining factor.

Trading in May opened at 12.35 1/2, 3 points lower than the previous closing. Prices early came under foreign selling and liquidation together with lower stock and wheat markets with May declining to 12.34 but some trade calling caused a slight rally and the price came up again to 12.36. The market thereafter fluctuating rather irregularly under the alternate influence of buying and selling.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.32 with a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar. 6.	
Previous closing	12.38
Today's opening	12.33
Difference	-.05
Today's closing	12.32
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 6.	
Previous closing	6.90
Today's opening	6.91
Difference	+.01
Today's closing	6.92
Difference	+.02

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 6.	
Previous closing	10.45
Today's opening	10.45
Difference	0.00
Today's closing	10.45
Difference	0.00

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 6th day of March 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.	
VAIDAS	
April-May	Rs. 243
July-Aug.	Rs. 243
October	Rs. 243
January	Rs. 243
April-May	Rs. 243
July-Aug.	Rs. 243
October	Rs. 243
January	Rs. 243

SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Feb. 6.	
Castor seeds Delivery May	Rs. 32/12
Lowest Rs. 32/6	Closing Rs. 32/9
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May	Rs. 42/6
Lowest Rs. 42/1	Closing Rs. 42/7
Cotton Seeds Delivery May	Rs. 23/2
Highest Rs. 23/3	Lowest Rs. 23/1
Closing Rs. 23/1	

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 6.
Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 56-3/8, May 59 3/8 and July 61-7/8. Business remained slow in the absence of any important speculative activity with operators generally hesitant over movements of the sterling exchange.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 6.
Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 95-5/8. Trading was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important buying owing to the uncertainty regarding the sterling exchange which has been exercising a very restrictive influence.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar. 6.
Argentine linseed opened quiet with March at 12-07. The market was very quiet with practically nothing doing the quotation standing at 12-07 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 9.30 a.m.

METALS

Tin (218 1/2 buyers 218 3/8 sellers. Irregular) 215 1/4 buyers 215 3/4 sellers. Easy.
Lead (210 1/4 buyers 210 5/16 sellers. Quiet) 210 1/4 buyers 210 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (231 1/4 to 231 1/2) 231 1/4 to 231 5/8.
Glasgow Iron (270) 270

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-5) 2-5

JUTE

Crop March-April (216 7/8 value) 216 3/4 sellers.
Dundee March (219 3/4 sellers) quoted.
Lightning March (218 3/4 sellers) quoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16) 6 1/16 paid and buyers April-June (6 7/16) 6 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (211 5/8) 211 5/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (211 5/16) 211 1/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata March (20 3/8) 20 3/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandel March (214 15/16) 214 7/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLL LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)
Bombay, Mar. 6.
Rs. a p.
Rates at 9 a.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 10 a.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 11 a.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 12 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 1 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 2 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 3 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 4 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 5 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 6 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 7 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 8 p.m. 6 3/8
Rates at 9 p.m. 6 3/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Mar. 6.
Rs. a p.
Wheat May 4 4/9
Linseed May 6 9/9
The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Small Enquiry In Sugar
CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.
Jutes ruled easier and limited turnover resulted. Coals were dull and in tea only limited business took place. In Miscellaneous Sugar met with small enquiry. Government securities opened quiet but recovered slightly. Following were the closing quotations:
Securities—3 per cent New Loan 1941/10/15; 3 1/2 per cent paper 96 1/2; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 101 1/4; small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 100 1/4; small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116 1/2.
Banks—Bengal Central 10 1/8; Allahabad pref 132 small lot; Central 99 1/2; Railways—Katakhal Lala Bazar 93 1/8; Cottons—Kesoram 4.
Coal—Bengal 27 1/2; Equitable 36 1/8; Jutes—Alliance 41 1/2; Anglo India 51 1/4; Auckland 23 3/8 small lot; Belvedere 41 3/8 small lot; Birla open 16 1/4; Calcutta pref 133; Clive 35 1/2; Fort Gloster 63 1/8; Fort William 31; Gouropore 77 1/2; Howrah 61 1/2; Hukamchand 15 1/4; India 45 1/2; Kamarhaty 61 1/2; Kankannah 53 small lot; National 25 1/2; Nuddea 69 1/8; Union 23 small lot.
Miscellaneous—Burma Corporation 5 1/3 cum div; Benares electric 5 1/10; Mirzapore electric 7 7/8 small lot; U. P. Electric 16 1/2; Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2; B. L. Corporation ordy 3 1/2; B. L. Corporation pref 139; Indian Wood Products 34; Macfarlane and Co. 5 1/4; Indian Cables 3 1/4; India General Navigation ordy 11 1/4; Balarampore Sugar 21 1/2; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 31 1/2; Teas—Belgaum 27 1/2; Bhatikihira 26; Hasimara 41—A. P.

A daring burglary was committed on Monday night in the bungalow of Dr. Durey, Medical Officer of the Lucknow Municipal Board, when jewelry, valuable clothes and cash worth Rs. 10,000 were stolen.

ERRATIC FLUCTUATIONS IN CROSSRATES & COMMODITIES

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH REVERSES EARLY DECLINE

Strong Rally In Wall Street

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

On the Stock Exchange confidence was again lacking and although the tendency at the close improved slightly all prices on balance were mostly lower.

Commodities were generally quiet and uninteresting till President Roosevelt's speech which generally caused a recovery.

The Foreign Exchange market was very erratic; early offering caused sterling to fall to 70.59 and dollars to 4.72. President Roosevelt's commodity speech however caused an abrupt reversal, dollar weakened to 4.78 and franc to 71.40.

Wall Street opened undecided and then rallied strongly owing to the President's speech.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Mar. 6.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 294 1/2.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES

Tuesday, Feb. 26 297
Wednesday, Feb. 27 297 1/2
Thursday Feb. 28 298
Friday, March 1 298
Monday, March 4 297 Ex. Div.
Tuesday, March 5 295

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar. 6.

Markets generally were inactive. Gilt-edged were weak. Mining shares were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Industrials generally were dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (286 3/4) 284 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2106 3/4) 2105 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2113) 2112 7/8
6 per cent Funding Loan (2117 3/8) 2117
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/4) 2105
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2111 3/4) 2111

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores (p.c. Preference cumulative 287 1/2) 287 1/2
Marks and Spencer (Split share 4 3/4) 4 3/4
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3
Musical Industries (30-6) 29 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-3) 23 1/2
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36 5/8
Imperial Chemical Ord. (9-10 1/2) 9 1/2
Woolworth New Ford (103-6) 103 6
Realisation 1930 (87-6) 88 6
Dunlop Rubber (40-0) 40 1/2
University Ordinary (27-4 1/2) 27 4 1/2
Ford Motors (31-3) 31 3
Cables and Wireless (6 3/8) 6 3/8
British American Tobacco (116-3) 116 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord. (133-9) 133 5/8
P and O S N Co Deft (15-6) 15 6
Distillers (32-6) 32 6
Bedford Diers (8-3) 8 3
British Celanese (104 1/2) 104 1/2
J and P. Notes Ordinary 66 3/8
Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50 6
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8 0
Westerns Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9 9
Inter Nickels (24 1/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-6) 6 6
Tata Iron and Steel (2110 1/2) 2110 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (256-3) 256 6
Goddard New (202-6) 202 6
Modder New (80-7 1/2) 80 7 1/2
Sub Nigel (275-0) 275 0
Spring Mines (198-3) 198 3
Union Corporation (152-6) 152 6

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (248 1/2) 249 3/4
L M S Ford (217 1/2) 217
L N E R Deft (25 7/8) 25 7/8
Southern Dutch (220 1/2) 220 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (2135 1/2) 2134 1/2
London Board C Stock (297) 297

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales
Receipts to date 1934-35 1933-34
5-35 3919000 5317000
Receipts Yesterday 6000 16000
Exports to date 3411000 3716000
Stock at Ports 2579000 3367000
Stock Interior Towns 1-335 637000 1798000
Stock Liverpool 1-335 867000 1063000
Visible Supply 1-335 5000000 7879000
Quantity in sight 1-335 6800000 10039000
Quantity out of sight 1-335 6906000 8707000

Bearish Factors On London 'Change

POOR BUDGET PROSPECTS TELL ADVERSELY

Repercussions On Indian Market

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).
Bombay, March 6.
Gilt-edged market in London shows considerable weakness. There is persistent unloading and prices are falling. Indian Sterling Securities also decline and 5 1/2 per cent stock lost 22 on Tuesday and was quoted at 295. All securities are sagging, and further decline is feared in the near future.

It appears that there is no attempt to support sterling, as depreciation of sterling is bound to improve the export trade and with improvement in export trade, unemployment is also likely to decrease.

GOLD BLOC'S FUTURE.
It is feared that with rapid fall in sterling, the effect on the European "Gold Bloc" will be adverse. Some fear that France will go off the gold standard, but if one were to judge the situation from past experience there will be no room for such fears. France is a self-contained country, and does not rely much on the export trade. As long as there is no drain on her gold hoardings, there is no question of going off the gold standard. Resignations of several members of the Cabinet have had no effect on France, and the present weakness of sterling, which appears to be a temporary one, will have little or no effect.

Locally the security market is well maintained, and there exists a fairly large long interest. Several big financiers of Calcutta have extensive purchases and their holding capacity will ultimately tell on prices.

At the moment, the market looks like sagging, but the decline appears to be only temporary. Under the circumstances it will be advisable to reduce open commitments to a minimum.

Some months back the British Budget was expected to show a substantial surplus, indicating some relief to tax-payers but according to the latest returns, the Budget looks like a balanced one with, perhaps, nominal surplus.

Last year the income-tax was reduced from shilling 5 to 4 1/2 and then it was believed that further relief would be in store; but at the present moment, all these hopes have no basis. Thus investors have lost confidence at the moment.

The decline in sterling cross rate is assisted by large withdrawals

of funds from London which were locked up in purchases of Sterling Securities. At the moment the market is unsettled, and there is no confidence.

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Drop In Sterling Securities Checks Enterprise

Scattered Selling In A Narrow Market

PRICES SHOW SMALL LOSSES BUT BELLAPUR UP.

The local share bazar was again open to-day for one hour and displayed quiet tone on scattered long liquidation influenced by big drop in Indian sterling securities.

Monthly production figure of Tata Steel Works for February were found fairly satisfactory and the market opened quiet at a small decline as compared with previous close.

There was increased selling in mill shares and heavy unloading in Bombay Dyeing shares had sympathetic effect. Other mill shares also suffered and the market lacked enterprise.

Cement shares were also easy on scattered liquidation. There was a marked absence of any buying.

Tata Iron and Hydro Electric shares were quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. On the whole the market was quiet but steady and Brokers are busy preparing accounts for the settlement. The technical position of the market is healthy and outside factors may have temporary effect but we think it safe to lean on the bull side.

TEXTILE MILLS

100 Ahm. Advance	315 0
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	928 12
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	303 12
100 Central India	373 12
100 Colaba	147 8
100 Coorla	117 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currum	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Century 306 307 303	
Bombay Dyeing 928 927 925 923 922	
Kohinoor 232 237 232	
Central India 375 376 373	
New Great 187 188 180	
Simplex 103 101	
Swadeshi 238 240 237	
Bundi 47 46 12 46 14	
Indian Cement 51 43 45 43 45 1	
Punjab X D 30 36 30 2 30	
Shahabad 445 450 443 445	
Andhra 1780 1775 1780 1776 1780	
Tata Hydro 177 176	
Tata Power 1735 1747 1746 1748 1740	
1532	
Trans. Ordnance 163 17	
Tata Steel Defd 158 159 158 159 158 12	
158 157 158	
718 716 716 717 719	
Tata Steel Defd 715 712 725 720 717	
Bellapur 311 313 312	
Bombay Steam 310 307	
Bombay Burma 417 420 418	

1000 Hindustan

1000 Hindustan	1,885 0
100 Indore	100 0
50 Kasoorchand	0 8
100 Khatana	78 12
100 Kohinoor	232 8
250 Laxmi	780 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Marjarji	1380 0
250 Model	72 0
50 Mysore	108 12
250 New Great	180 0
100 Oomanshahi	N70 0
100 Phoenix	332 8
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2600 0
50 Simplex	101 4
100 Swadeshi	237 8
100 Swan	77 8
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1475 0
1000 Western	982 8

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	105 0
25-50 Central Bank	39 8
500 Imperial Bank	1,620 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	405 0
50-100 India	122 8
5 Union	5-11-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46 4
70 Gwalior	133 12
160 Indian	451 4
40 Katni Def.	1485 0
100 Katni Ord.	421 4
75 Okha	24 6
100 Punjab	30 X D
100 Shahabad	445 0
70 United	88 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	13 4
15-75 New India	48 0
200 Oriental	4840 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	167 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1780 0
50 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	168 7
100 Bom. Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	13 12
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	217 8
100 Surat	198 2
100 Tata Hydro	176 4
1000 Tata Power	1742 8

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Prantij	870 0
100 Amr. Patti	120 0
100 C. Province	89 0
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gharat	68 0
100 Mandhra Bhon	92 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Strajunjer	93 8
500 Tapti Valley	782 8

MININGS

10 Shivalpur	34 0
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96	
4 per cent 1900/70 Sett 100/2	
4 per cent 1900/70 Cash 100/2	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/10	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10	

TAX FREE.

4 per cent 1935/63 Mysore 100	
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 119	
5 1/2 per cent 1935 Mysore 109/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/4	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/15	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102	
4 per cent 1943 105/14	
4 1/2 per cent 1935/60 116/4	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/2	
5 per cent 1940/43 109/2	
5 per cent 1935 100/12	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12	

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 1/3	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114	
6 per cent M Deb 1934 125/8	
6 per cent K P T 1934 125/8	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107	

Notes.

Following a sharp decline in Indian sterling securities, 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95 1/4 and improved to Rs. 96 1/2. At this level there was some selling which again weakened prices.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Broach A/M opening 245 3/4; high-est 246 3/4; lowest 245 7/8; closing 246 1/2	
Broach J/A opening 243 3/4; highest 244 1/2; lowest 243 3/4; closing 244 1/4	
Oomra March opening 221 3/4; high-est 222; lowest 221 3/4; closing 222	
Oomra May opening 220 1/4; highest 220 3/4; lowest 220 1/4; closing 220 1/2	
Bengal March opening 142; highest 142 1/4; lowest 142; closing 142 1/4	
Bengal May opening 144 1/4; highest 144 3/4; lowest 144 1/4; closing 144 3/4	
Tejmandi for Broach J/A 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 8	
Tejmandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 13 3/4	
Tejmandi for Broach Settlement 71-3-35 Rs. 5 3/4	

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

30 Tata Steel Defd.	710 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	157 8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	200 0
50 Belapur Sugar	312 8
250 Bombay Steam	307 8
15 Bombay Burma	418 12
15 Bombay Burma Contry.	128 12
85h. British B Petrol	3 13
50 Bombay Telephone	122 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	157 8
100 Ind. Radio Dtd.	540 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	502 8
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	12 4
30 Tata Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	21 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1390 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 0
5 p.c. Central India	527 8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7-12 p.c. Punjab Cement	15 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	146 0
7 p.c. Tata Power	1410 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181 4
7 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	172 8
5-12 p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
17 p.c. Vishnu	680 8

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, March 6.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was easier. Prices declined in weakness of Wall-Street and long liquidation. There was scattered Southern selling which was well absorbed and the market was quiet. The general feeling is in favour of a temporary decline. There was moderate for Eastern and Continental buying with some selling from Liverpool. Uncertainty regarding loans next season is discouraging buyers and there is more disposition to liquidate holdings on strong markets.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day with prices unchanged. There was scattered selling which resulted in a decline of 4 points from the opening level and May delivery reached the lowest level 12.35 during the last hour. Later on there was small short covering which rallied prices and the market closed at a net decline of one to five points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was closed.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York highest 12.39 (10 a.m.)	
Lowest 12.35—01 (2.30 p.m.)	
Liverpool May highest 6.92—03 (10-1 a.m.)	
Lowest 6.89—06 (10-45 a.m.)	

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market absorbed moderate liquidation near months and small southern selling distants. Other markets easy.

New York: Speculators have been liquidating long distant months. Uncertainty of loan policy restricting demand. New incentive is needed. It does not look as if the decline is over.

New York: Market affected unfavorably by decline in securities. European situation causing uneasiness. Liquidation continuing. Advise reducing long commitments on advances.

NEW YORK COTTON

May 1935	12.38—01
July 1935	12.42—03
October 1935	12.33—05
December 1935	12.39—10
Midling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

CLOSED.

NEW YORK

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1935	12.39
July 1935	12.44
October 1935	12.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Mar. 5

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	7,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Days Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

March 1935	6.91
April 1935	6.94-02
May 1935	6.94-05
June 1935	6.87-05
July 1935	6.84-05
August 1935	6.79-05
September 1935	6.75-06
October 1935	6.72-06
November 1935	6.71-05
December 1935	6.70-06
January 1936	6.70-06
February 1936	6.69-06
Midling Spot	7.16-04

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

E. G. I. SAKELARIDIS—

March 1935	8.51
May 1935	8.55
July 1935	8.54
October 1935	8.50
January 1936	8.49
February 1936	8.49
Midling Spot	8.55

SEEDS

Linseeds, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton	
Mar./sellers 21/10/35	
Linseeds, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton	
Mar./sellers 21/10/35	
Linseeds, Bombay London C.I.F. ton	
Mar./sellers 21/10/35	
Rapeseed, India London C.I.F. ton	
Mar./sellers 21/10/35	
Rapeseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton	
Mar./sellers 21/10/35	

NEW YORK COFFEE MARK

New York, Mar. 5

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quantity) 10-5-8	
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LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 5.

Copper Brazier	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	218
P.O.B.	218

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, March 6.

On Tuesday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 6.91. There was general profit-taking and Bombay selling which met with trade calling. Later on the market was dull. Trade calling and some straddle buying counteracted the reaction on improved sterling. Prices fluctuated within the range of points and finally closed at a rise of 2 points for near month to a decline of 5 points for other positions. Midling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 7.16d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close March was quoted 6.03, May 6.04 and July 6.05.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited turnover and Sakels futures closed at a decline of one to four points with spot cotton 5 points down at 8.55. Uppers futures were quiet and closed at a decline of one to three points.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet on increased selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points and Ashmouni futures lost 6 points.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 5.

Broach	5.98
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.14
Fine (Good Staple)	6.29
Oomra	6.02
Fine No. 1 Staple	6.17
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.32

BENGAL

Good	3.92
Fully Good	4.12
Superfine	4.12
Superfine	4.12

LINSEED OILS.

London, Mar. 5.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt	
Mar. sellers 21/4-1/2	
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt	
May/Aug sellers 21/8	

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Mar. 5.

Smoked sheet standard, ribbed, per c.	
Sellers 6-1/8	

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 5.

Silver—Market steady.	
Spot	26-11/16
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 4.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£77-11-1/2
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LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Mar. 5.

Bank 1 1/2 months market rate	4-1/8 per cent
Bank 3 months market rate	4-1/8 per cent
Bank 6 months market rate	4-1/8 per cent
Bank 12 months market rate	4-1/8

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY MARCH 7, 1935

Hydari Denies Press Report State Ministers Not Going To England Rumour Of Visit In Connection With Federation Problem Scotched

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 6. In connection with the press report that an influential deputation of Ministers consisting of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Manubhai Mehta and Sir Liyaquat Hyat Khan is proceeding to England to discuss the question of Federation with the Secretary of State, Sir Akbar Hydari interviewed the report and said that it was baseless.

He added that at least hitherto he had not received any invitation from any quarters to proceed to England, nor was he aware of any such intention on the part of the Princes.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala himself was proceeding to England in his private capacity to attend the King's Silver Jubilee, and would doubtless take advantage of the opportunity to meet the Secretary of State and others, —A.P.

SIR C. P. R. IYER'S DENIAL

MADRAS, March 6. Interviewed on the same subject Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said that the report was absolutely unfounded, and that he was not going to England. —A.P.

AMNESTY FOR 33 PRISONERS

Princes Join Jamsaheb's Marriage Procession On Foot

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, Mar. 5. The Mandapaparan ceremony in connection with the Maharaja Jam Saheb's marriage being over in the early morning of March 3, His Highness attended the special Darbar where thousands of visitors and distinguished guests were assembled. Brother Chiefs who arrived here for the auspicious occasion also attended the function. Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Cutch, Dhrangadhra, Porbandar, Morvi, Idar, Palitana, Limbdi, Dhol, Radhanpur, Sayla, Muli, and Pithadia with their staff and the Yuvraj Kumars of Patiala, Idar and Wankanar attended in person. Deputations from various States are coming.

PRINCES WALK IN PROCESSION.

In the Mandai Darbar Shastriji Hathibhai wished that all should bless the Jamsaheb. After garlanding, His Highness thanked all present. The grand procession passed through the city when thousands of spectators welcomed His Highness Jamsaheb who was seated in a gold "Palanquin" on a decorated elephant. Special attadction of Faleka was that all the Brother Princes and the Rajkumars were walking before His Highness' elephant "en route."

AMNESTY FOR 33 PRISONERS.

Thirty-three prisoners were released and remissions were granted to others. One year's demission was granted to Mr. Lavanprasad. Special instructions have been issued to feed all and everybody including sweepers. Sight-seeing, fire-works, Indian music, night illuminations and banquet are among the many entertainments.

Mr. Latimar, Agent to the Governor-General with other European guests graced the occasion. The Barati party leaves on the 6th for Sirahi.

The Finance Standing Committee of the Calcutta Corporation has decided to recommend for sanction of a Corporation estimate amounting to Rs. 14,000 for publication of a special issue of the Calcutta Municipal "Gazette" in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee celebrations.

RAJYA SABHA INAUGURATED

Maharaja Of Dewas Introduces Reforms

(From Our Correspondent.)
INDORE, March 5. The arrival in Indore of Mr. K. K. Mukerji, Principal of the Jaipur School of Arts, with his retinue, has greatly helped to what the interest of the educated classes in the revival of Indian dancing.

Mr. Mukerji's 12-year old daughter gave at the Yeshwant Club the other day the first performance which provided many thrills to the audience.

The 1st dance illustrated the life of a flower. The second dance was of the classic style initiated by Dr. Tagore in which the young dancer played the role of Behula, who overcame with grief at her husband's death, invokes the aid of Gods to restore him to life. In order to secure the beatitude of Gods, Behula sang and danced in their presence to the immense delight of Gods who, in their turn, restored Behula's husband to life, as ferment of a boon.

The third dance depicted the birth and death of a musical tune.

RAJYA SABHA.

In deference to the wishes of his subjects, who have been clamouring for the introduction of democratic institutions in the state, the Maharaja of Dewas (Junior) inaugurated the other day a Representative Assembly or 'Rajya Sabha' which will consist of 99 members, out of which 89 members will be elected members and 5 ex-officio members and the remaining 5 will be nominated by the Maharaja's Government.

A redeeming feature of the Assembly, which represents all shades of opinion, is that it secures adequate representation of the rural classes.

Maharaja Khase Sahib Pawar of Dewas, before he was called upon to preside over the affairs of the state a year ago following the death of his brother, was Home Member in the Gwalior State.

Replies hitherto received indicate that the Assembly of Empire Parliamentarians for the Silver Jubilee will be the most representative ever held in Britain. Not only the Federal Parliaments of Canada, Australia, the Parliaments of New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, Southern Rhodesia and the legislatures of Ceylon, Bahamas, Bermuda, but the state legislatures of Australia and the provincial legislatures of Canada will all be represented by Empire Parliamentarians.



Lady Brabourne paid a visit on Tuesday evening to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage. She is being shown round the premises by Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri (centre).

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN NEW DELHI

Baby Injured In Moradabad During Tremors And Walls Of Houses Cracked

NEW DELHI, March 6. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity lasting for a few seconds was felt here this morning at about 3-45. People were disturbed from their slumber. No damage is reported so far. —A. P.

MORADABAD GETS SEVERE SHOCK

MORADABAD, March 6. An earthquake shock of great intensity lasting for about a couple of minutes was felt here this morning at about 4. People jumped out of their beds and rushed out into the streets panic-stricken. Doors and windows rattled violently. A baby was thrown out of bed and sustained injuries.

The walls of some houses are reported to have cracked, but no serious damage is reported so far. —A. P.

Shock Recorded At Alipore

CALCUTTA, March 6. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity, with its epicentre region possibly in West Nepal and Kumaon, and at a distance of 650 miles was recorded by Alipore seismographs at 3.48, I.S.T. on Wednesday. —A. P.

RECORDED BY BOMBAY SEISMOGRAPHS

Interviewed by the "Associated Press" Dr. Roy, Meteorologist of the Colaba Observatory stated that an earthquake shock of moderate intensity was recorded this morning by the Bombay Seismographs at 3-49 hours (I. S. T.), with epicentral region at a distance of 740 miles from Bombay. Dr. Roy located the epicentre in Rohilkhand, United Provinces.

Previous Upheaval

Asked whether this was a common region for the occurrence of earthquakes in U.P., Dr. Roy said that the occurrence of earthquakes in this region was not very common, but that it might be of interest to note that a destructive earthquake had occurred on the midnight of September 1, 1903, between the Jumna and the Kumaon Hills which had caused extensive damage to life and property.

The towns of Barahal and Badrinath had suffered greatly, large number of buildings including some of the principal mosques erected by Gazikhan at Muttra having been destroyed.

The shock of this earthquake had been felt as far as Delhi, and the falling of the top portion of the famous Kutub-Minar had been attributed to this.

BANK MANAGER'S HOUSE BURGLED

Timely Arrival Of Owner Prevents Theft Of Silver Vessels

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, March 6. The house of Mr. P. W. O'Brien, Manager of the Central Bank of Mysore, Bangalore, was burgled last night.

The thief gained entry into Mr. O'Brien's residence and had packed some silver vessels but the Manager returned home (after attending a dinner) and found his rooms open. The intruder hearing his footsteps bolted away. He, however, succeeded in laying his hand on cash to the extent of Rs. 1,000. The police are investigating.

JAILED FOR POSSESSING BOMBS

PATNA, March 5. Judgment was delivered to-day by the Assistant Sessions Judge, Darbhanga in the case in which Mr. Lekhdaryandas and 18 Congress volunteers were charged under section 48 and 5 of the Explosives Substances Act. It was alleged that the accused No. 1 possessed bombs and bomb-making materials while residing in a hotel at Madhubani and that he was to make an attempt on the life of the C.I.D. Inspector Mr. NiharMukherjee then stationed at Madhubani.

The prosecution established that the accused was associated with revolutionaries Sural Narain and Chandrika Singh, both convicted and now in jail. He had also acted as a police informer.

The Judge sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment. —United Press.

DR. CHIMANDAS DISMISSED

Sequel To Refusal To Give Undertaking

HYDERABAD, (Sind) (By Mail.)
Dr. Chimandas, Medical Officer, Municipal Tuberculosis Dispensary of Hyderabad, who had refused to give an unconditional undertaking that he would not take part in unlawful activities, has received an intimation from the Hyderabad Municipality that his services have been terminated from 1st March.

It will be remembered that Dr. Chimandas recently agreed to undertake that while in municipal service he would not take part in such activities. This, however, did not comply with the requirement of the Government. —A. P.

The Newcastle Express returned to London 9-1/2 minutes under 4 hours. It smashed another record, sustaining an average speed 100.6 miles per hour for 12 miles.

A slight earthquake shock was experienced at Lucknow in the early hours of Wednesday morning. No damage to buildings or loss of life is reported so far.

CATTLE SHOW AT JUNAGADH

Nawab Saheb Stresses Importance Of Animal Welfare Work

JUNAGADH, March 6. The city of Junagadh observed a gala day owing to the opening ceremony of the Junagadh State Cattle Exhibition on the old Imperial Lancer's grounds, this evening. Local offices, colleges, schools and other departments of the State were closed to-day and will also remain closed to-morrow. Thursday will be observed as a partial holiday for half day's work by the Dewan's order. Great enthusiasm prevails in the city and ladies were conspicuous by their presence in the shamiana where special arrangements were made for purdah ladies.

On His Highness's arrival with the Diwan Sir Patrick Cadell, the State Police and Infantry Bands played the State National Anthem all present standing.

Sits On Gold Throne

After His Highness had taken his seat on the artistic gold throne fixed on a raised platform covered with gold embroidered carpet, he delivered his inaugural speech in the course of which he said, "I have much pleasure in performing the opening ceremony of this exhibition.

The prosperity of agricultural in India and the welfare of almost every class of population depends on the sufficiency of cattle for agriculture and for an adequate milk supply. Here in Sorath we are fortunate in possessing a breed of cattle unsurpassed in India and perhaps unsurpassed in the world for the combined purposes of work and the production of milk.

Association Founded

"We have also in Gir and its neighbourhood a very fine breed of buffaloes which we are anxious to maintain.

"We hope to make this exhibition the occasion of founding an association which will enable the work to be carried on a firm and continuous basis.

"We also included Kathi horses in our exhibition because we believe that in spite of economic changes and difficulties it is of great importance that the ancient Kathi breed of this true friend of man should not become extinct.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO TOUR COUNTRY

PATNA, March 5. It is understood that Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, will be going on an All-India tour from April next in furtherance of the Congress programme.

He is due at Wardha on March 10 in connection with the meetings of the Spinners' Association, the Gandhi Seva Sangh and will remain there till March 15. Thence he will return to Bihar and to Lahore to attend the Punjab Provincial Conference on April 5. —United Press.

In a football match in the Second Division of the League played on Burnley's ground, Blackpool beat Burnley by 2 goals to 1.

8 Hour-Day For Indian Miners

Select Committee Make Important Modifications In Bill To Amend Act

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, March 5. Important modifications have been incorporated in the Bill further to amend the Indian Mines Act 1923 by the Select Committee of the Assembly whose report was presented to the House to-day by Sir Frank Noyce.

Following the principle adopted in the Factories Act, new clauses have been inserted, introducing provisions designed to ensure that persons between the ages of 15 and 17 are not employed below ground before they are fit for such work.

Sections in the original act have been amended so that it is no longer necessary that the time when each person goes below ground should be recorded and the only object to be served by the Register is to ensure that there shall be a record showing at any time which persons are below ground.

Other changes made in Section 28 of the original Act are meant to secure better enforcement of the Law.

The Select Committee examined Dr. D. Penman, Chief Inspector of Mines in India who gave valuable assistance.

MINERS' REPRESENTATION

The Select Committee observe that as regards the proposal of nominating three persons by local Government to represent the miners a proposal was made that representatives of workers should be chosen by their organizations where they existed and elected in other cases. But the majority considered that the method of election by miners is impracticable and that, as representative organisations are almost unknown among miners, it was preferable to make no change. As regards accidents the Select Committee thought it desirable that there should be a record of accidents which involve incapacitating persons for 48 hours or more, and accordingly they have added a Section providing for periodical submission to the Chief Inspector of entries in the Register. The Committee also considered it desirable that those working above ground should have statutory rest interval of at least one hour and they have made provision for this in the Bill and have increased the spread-over accordingly.

WORKING HOURS

In its original form the proposal in the Bill would have enabled mines working not more than eleven hours day to fix different periods for the beginning and ending of work for persons employed above ground. This might have led to evasion and a clause has been now modified to ensure that hours for beginning and ending work for each set of persons employed on the same work shall coincide.

Proposals were made for further reduction in hours of work below ground. The majority of the Committee however, considered that the reduction proposed in the Bill in respect of workers employed by relays is as large as is desirable in the interests both of the miners and of the industry.

The effect of the proposed Section 22-C is that the period of

nine hours commences at the moment fixed for the first worker of the relay to leave the surface and all other workers of the relay at whatever time they enter must be got out of mine within nine hours, of that moment. In consequence for an average worker the time elapsing between his leaving the surface and emerging again will be nearer eight hours than nine and within that period he has to find his way from the surface to the working place put in his hours work and reach the surface again. Thus the hours actually available for work in any large mine are likely to be less than eight and only a proportion of these hours can be spent in actual work. The Committee have, however, altered the provisions relating to the workers not working in relays so as to bring them into line with those working on the system of relays and have thereby reduced appreciably the average hours for underground workers of the former class. The modification is also made and designed to ensure that notices of changes in the system of work are invariably sent to the Chief Inspector.

MINUTES OF DISSENT

Mr. C. Morgan in a minute of dissent considers the 48 hours change made in Section 20 (2) of the Act is too short a period as it would entail the amount of work incommensurate with the result to be obtained.

LALCHAND NAVALRAI

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai disagrees that election is impracticable. "I would like election preferably by Trade Unions where they exist and at other places by some suitable method." He is in favour that the maximum limit for employment for surface work not to exceed 48 hours week and nine hours day and 48 and 8 hours respectively for underground work.

REPRESENTATION BY ELECTION

Messrs Joshi, Gadgil, Giri Range, Abdul Matin Choudhury and Ramnarain Singh in the minute of dissent state:

"We hold that representation of persons employed in mines on Mining Boards should be by some method of election, preferably by Trade Unions where they exist. We don't think, that election is impracticable. Proposals for the future constitution of India provide for representation of Labour interests in the Legislatures by election. We also suggest that Section 11 of the Indian Mines Act should similarly be amended to make provision for election of miners' representative on the Committees to be appointed under that Section.

WANTED MINIMUM WAGE PROVISION

We hold that the weekly and daily maximum limit for employment for surface work should not exceed 48 hours and nine hours respectively and for employment underground 48 hours and 8 hours respectively. We are not satisfied by the arguments used by the majority against our proposals. We feel that the Government of India should have undertaken a more thorough revision of the Indian mines Act, especially including the provision for guaranteeing an adequate minimum wage and for the establishment of a Welfare Fund.

The Government do not desire

4 Teachers Externed From Midnapore

CALCUTTA, March 6. During the question time in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Home Member informed the House that four teachers of Central National School in Midnapore District had been externed in connection with terrorist activities. The school is still under the possession of the Police.

The Government do not desire

AIR-MAIL LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI, March 6. The Air Mail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 8.10 a.m. and left for Croydon at 9 a.m. —A. P.

to give up the possession of the school, nor to provide allowance for those externed who are deprived of their employment and income. —United Press.